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OREKHOV REPORTS ON SOCIALIST MBFR INITIATIVE

PM081523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Orekhov dispatch: "The Goal -- Military Detente"]

[Text] Vienna, 4 Mar -- The 26th round of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe continues. The discussion in the Redutenzaal of the Hofburg Palace is taking place under the sign of the new initiative by the socialist countries, which recently submitted a draft "Agreement on a First-Stage Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments in Central Europe and Concomitant Measures" for consideration.

Ambassador E. Keblusek, head of the CSSR delegation, addressed today's plenary session of the talks. The draft agreement submitted by the socialist countries, he said, is permeated with the desire to achieve real results in the field of military detente. The entire draft agreement -- from the preamble to the concluding provisions -- is subordinated to the task of strengthening international peace and creating more stable relations in the center of the European Continent.

In his speech the CSSR representative explained the key provisions of the socialist countries' draft agreement, after pointing out that it is in the nature of a mutually acceptable compromise.

The socialist countries have proposed a concrete reduction procedure by envisaging in the draft that the Soviet Union implement a reductions of its ground forces at divisional level and the United States at brigade level. The composition of the ground forces being reduced must be indicated in the protocol to the agreement.

The draft agreement provides for the withdrawal of ground forces together with their arms and military equipment. This formulation of the issue is logical and sound, since it will not be possible to achieve a reduction in the high concentration of military potentials without a reduction in armaments.

VASILYEV SAYS 'HAIG'S NEW PLAN' ENDANGERS PEACE

LD051138 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar, TASS -- The intentions to destroy completely the edifice of European security, undermine economic, political and cultural ties between Western European and socialist countries and fasten allies to the U.S. war chariot become apparent in Haig's "new plan," details of which have filtered into the press, Gennadiy Vasilyev writes in PRAVDA today.

There is one more significant clause in the plan. According to the American general-turned-diplomat, writes the West German newspaper GENERAL ANZEIGER, talks with the Soviet Union on arms control and disarmament will be regarded as having a future only if NATO adapts itself to the changed real situation in Europe. What is it but the ill-concealed threat to sabotage the Geneva talks and possible talks on limiting strategic armaments, if the Western European countries refuse to accept American missiles in their territory? For talking about the "changed position in Europe" where, as is known, there exists parity of the two military-political groupings, is now used by Washington with the sole purpose of compelling the 'junior partners' to carry out NATO's decision adopted in 1979.

Strange as it might seem, the ominous plans to reform NATO, elaborated by Alexander Haig, are presented as a boon to Western Europeans, as a sign of the fact that a decision was taken over the ocean to "reckon more with their interests," the writer points out. Nothing is farther from the truth than such assertions. Washington's hegemonistic plans, described in the Bonn newspaper, constitute another American mine under the edifice of peace in Europe. These plans run counter to the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of inhabitants of the continent who are unequivocally opposed to American missiles, and favour peace and cooperation between peoples.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS USSR, U.S. ON DISARMAMENT

PM071111 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "In the Name of Peace and the People's Security"]

[Text] The Communist Party and the Soviet state are consistently and persistently implementing the peace program for the eighties and the foreign policy course outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy is unconditionally oriented toward establishing lasting peace on Earth, ensuring peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation between states, ending the arms race and freeing peoples from the threat of a nuclear war. There is no aspect of international relations on which the USSR has not pronounced its weighty opinion and has not shown willingness and readiness for businesslike and constructive cooperation in the name of strengthening the peoples' security.

The forces of imperialism, primarily the U.S. ruling circles, proceed from diametrically opposed positions in the international arena. Washington has officially declared that the aims of its policy are to implement new programs to build up strategic and other weapons, secure military superiority in the world and get itself into a position from whence it can dictate its will to other states and peoples. But U.S. military circles are going even farther. They are pushing matters toward preparations for nuclear war, calculating that they will be the winners, and trying to inculcate in the public the notion of the permissibility and acceptability of the use of nuclear weapons and putting forward monstrous plans for delivering "first," "warning," "demonstration" and other strikes.

The possibility of using nuclear weapons in the "European theater of military operations," L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, is being elevated by Washington to the rank of military doctrine. The plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR on the territory of a number of West European states constitute a grave threat to the whole of Europe and the peoples of the entire world.

This is why the question of how things stand as far as medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe are concerned is now one of the crucial problems of world politics. The Soviet Union, guided by the interests of strengthening peace and reducing the danger of war, consistently advocates reaching agreement on a cardinal reduction in the level of such weapons. Thanks to the USSR's persistent and principled course it has been possible to start talks with the United States on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. However, the nature of the progress made at these talks shows the unwillingness of the American side to seek solutions reflecting the principles of the equality and equal security of the sides and aimed at really improving the situation.

The draft treaty put forward by the Americans at the Geneva talks is based on President Reagan's notorious "zero option." This is essentially an attempt to get the Soviet Union to disarm unilaterally and to sharply disrupt the approximate existing balance in medium-range nuclear weapons between the USSR and NATO in Europe, thereby also altering the overall, global strategic balance in the United States' favor. In putting forward unrealistic "proposals" that it knows to be unacceptable to the other side, Washington is counting on blocking the talks, putting the blame for this on the Soviet Union and carrying out its plans for deploying new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, thereby creating the potential for a first strike against the USSR, in the meantime. On the other side of the ocean they do not even consider it necessary to conceal these plans. The White House report on President Reagan's first year in office stated plainly that as far as nuclear arms limitation talks were concerned, "progress can be made only after the United States clearly demonstrates its resolve to restore its military might."

The Soviet Union counters the United States' perfidious and criminal calculations with a readiness to reach an agreement on a real "zero option" that would be fair to all sides, namely, a complete renunciation of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical -- in Europe. This proposal was put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to the FRG in November 1981 and confirmed during the recent talks with representatives of the Socialist International in Moscow. Agreement to such a proposal by the United States and the other NATO countries would mean a major gain for the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Further evidence of the USSR's constructive and businesslike approach to the extremely important problems, on which the future of mankind depends, in the final analysis, is the Soviet Union's readiness, should the West not be prepared for a radical solution to the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe, to reach an agreement on a massive -- of over 2/3 -- stage-by-stage mutual reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons while maintaining equilibrium in the NATO and Soviet weapons being limited at each stage. In accordance with this, the Soviet Union has put forward the proposal at the talks in Vienna that efforts be concentrated on the elaboration of a joint document outlining the basic parameters of a future agreement within a short period of time. These parameters were set out in detail in a TASS article published recently under the heading "Is There To Be a New Spiral in the Arms Race or Not?"

The new Soviet proposals have met with a wide response throughout the world. They have received full approval and support in the countries of socialism. The progressive public, sober-minded political figures and many press organs in the West evaluate the Soviet peace initiatives highly.

It is now up to the United States. It depends on them whether the talks in Geneva will be constructive or whether these very talks will be used by the American side as a screen for the implementation of the plans for increasing nuclear missiles in Western Europe with a view to upsetting the existing military balance, to the detriment of the interests of European and international security.

While warmly approving the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which has recently once again demonstrated its peace-loving nature, scope and initiative, Soviet servicemen are drawing the necessary conclusions for themselves. They appreciate the seriousness of the present situation in the international arena as a result of the policies of the NATO bloc and its main force, the United States. Faced with the machinations of imperialist reaction, which is involved in ideological subversion against the countries of socialism and is stepping up dangerous militarist preparations at an increased rate, Soviet army and navy servicemen are displaying high political vigilance and strengthening the might of their beloved fatherland with their martial labor.

BORISOV VIEWS U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE PREPARATIONS

PM051249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 82 p 4

[K. Borisov article: "Why the Poisoners Are in a Hurry"]

[Text] "Barrels containing nearly 4 million liters of Sarin, one drop of which is enough to kill a man, lie in the open air....."

These lines are not an excerpt from a detective novel whose author intends to strike the reader's imagination and "tickle" his nerves with inventions. The reporter from the Hamburg weekly STERN is, alas, drawing on facts and facts alone. He is giving a documentary account of the American Army dump at Tuela, Utah, where nerve gases are stored.

The question of banning chemical weapons and eliminating stockpiles occupies a central place in resolving the problem of limiting the arms race and of disarmament. This is natural, since chemical warfare agents, alongside nuclear and bacteriological weapons, are among the most monstrous types of weapons of mass destruction.

Nor should it be forgotten that chemical weapons, unlike nuclear weapons, are available to a comparatively wide range of states.

The Soviet Union has consistently advocated that chemical means of waging war be outlawed and destroyed. It sought this before World War II and in the postwar period. In March 1972 the USSR, together with the other socialist countries, submitted a draft international convention on this subject to the disarmament committee.

For 4 years, from 1976 through 1980, the Soviet side held talks with the United States in Geneva on this question. Relatively detailed information on these talks was submitted to the disarmament committee in 1979 and 1980, where it received the due assessment.

Despite all these efforts, however, it has still not been possible to conclude an international convention on banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and destroying stockpiles. Why not? Let us dwell on the factors that have prevented the attainment of this result to this day, despite the clearly expressed will of the vast majority of states to exclude chemical weapons from military arsenals.

There are forces in the world that have no interest in banning chemical weapons. They act in exactly the opposite direction -- seeking to face mankind with the threat of a qualitatively new round in the chemical arms race. They are to be found mainly in the United States.

No state in the entire history of international relations has used chemical weapons as extensively as the United States has, particularly during the period of the Vietnam war. Last fall, P. Schweiker, U.S. secretary of health and human services, officially confirmed the facts about the wide U.S. use of chemical substances in Indochina. It was stated at government level that more than 45 million liters of various chemical formulas were discharged in aerosol form over Vietnamese territory. The victims of these operations were not only Vietnamese troops and civilians, but some of the American Army too.

But the figures cited by R. Schweiker do not reveal the full picture of the chemical warfare unleashed by the United States at that time. According to figures that are far from complete, more than 100,000 tons of chemicals were used during the period of aggression in South Vietnam alone. About 43 percent of agricultural land and 44 percent of the forests were subjected to the effects of toxic formulas several times. Some 70 percent of the coconut groves and 150,000 hectares of tropical plants were destroyed. More than 2 million Vietnamese were victims of chemical warfare. American chemical weapons were also used in Kampuchea and Laos.

Only after the defeat in Vietnam did Washington agree -- and then only with reservations -- to ratify the 1925 Geneva protocol banning the use in war of asphyxiating, toxic or other similar gases and bacteriological agents. But work on improving American chemical weapons continued. Laboratory work to improve chemical and bacteriological warfare agents and create new types takes place both within the framework of U.S. military programs and in cooperation with other NATO countries.

As a result the United States now has huge stockpiles of chemical weapons. More than 150,000 tons of chemical weapons are stored in American dumps. In all, there are nearly 3 million artillery shells, several thousand bombs, hundreds of thousands of mines and about 1,500 aircraft spray containers full of toxic substances.

However, it seems that even this is not enough for the American military. They have set a course of creating and producing qualitatively new types of chemical weapons. Appropriations for these purposes totaled $111 million in 1978, $262 million in 1981 and $455 million in the current year. In its plans the Pentagon goes even further -- envisaging appropriations of some $810 million in the next fiscal year and $1.4 billion in fiscal 1984.

In accordance with these plans, pride of place in the U.S. chemical warfare arsenal will go to the so-called "binary warheads" -- a qualitatively new type of highly toxic, lethal weapon. The essence of these weapons is that they contain two chemicals that react together and form a lethal nerve gas at the moment of combining, that is, when the shell containing them explodes. According to Britain's NEW SCIENTIST magazine, the new weapon is less dangerous than all traditional types for its "masters," but 1 mg is sufficient to kill a man. Moreover, the danger of binary weapons is that their production and storage is possible despite existing international agreements, and since the component substances, taken separately, can be used for nonmilitary purposes, the elaboration of control measures becomes even more difficult.

The U.S. Army has already adopted binary artillery shells of various calibers and the development of new shells with binary ammunition is being completed. In the near future the American Army could obtain new chemical ammunition for their main artillery systems, airborne chemical bombs, Lance missiles and cruise missiles.

All this is irrefutable evidence that the United States has launched large-scale preparations for chemical warfare. In order to extort appropriations for the production of these weapons, prepare the allies for the prospect of their deployment on their territory and stifle public interests, the Pentagon had to carry out a kind of "psychotherapy." So yet another myth was created -- about the "Soviet chemical threat" and about a "lag" in relation to the USSR in the sphere of chemical armaments. In this connection we must recall the words of Senator T. MacIntyre, chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee, who stated: "When the stakes are high, the Pentagon's evidence is full of intimidation and exaggeration, but rarely shows signs of frankness or objectivity."

After sending up soap bubbles or rumors about the USSR's "superority" over the United States in the sphere of chemical weapons, the Pentagon, as was only to be expected, set about overcoming its "laggardness." The extensive program for the "chemical rearming" of the United States that was recently proclaimed by President R. Reagan is aimed precisely at this.

It is no accident that the U.S. administration's stance has now become the main obstacle to progress at all international forums where the question of banning and eliminating chemical warfare agents is examined. Thus, the talks on banning chemical weapons that were in progress between the USSR and the United States have been broken off, constructive work in the disarmament committee is being blocked and the American delegation is opposing the UN's adoption of decisions outlawing chemical weapons.

Judging from American press reports, the United States intends to continue the attempt to thwart efforts to ban chemical weapons, in particular to bloc talks on this urgent question, so that it can continue work on introducing new types, binary weapons above all, and this threatens to wreck the elaboration and conclusion of a convention banning chemical weapons.

A firm barrier must be placed in the path of such a turn of events. States' efforts to achieve speedy, practical results in the sphere of banning chemical weapons must not be delayed. The Soviet Union, for its part, remains ready to ensure that talks on excluding these weapons from the arsenals of all states are completed successfully. But similar efforts are required from the other participants in talks.

PRAVDA ON SOVIET-POLISH TIES, CEMA COOPERATION

PM081313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 82 p 4

[Boris Averchenko "International Review"]

[Text] March has arrived in our land with tender rays of sunshine and the first sounds of thawing snow. And although the cold weather is receding only reluctantly, spring is filling the fields and forests more and more strongly with its breath as they awaken from their winter sleep. And people look into the blue distance and think about the next harvest and about the peaceful sky over their heads. They are more and more aware of the monstrous threat posed to mankind by the new round of nuclear missile armaments which is now being launched by the United States.

The peoples of the planet pin their hopes for a better future on the Soviet Union, which together with the other fraternal socialist countries is doing everything possible to relax the international situation and ensure peaceful development and progress in the world. The unified front of fighters for peace grows stronger every day and is capable, through its energetic actions, of cooling the ardor of the champions of war and erecting a firm barrier in their path.

Let Friendship Strengthen!

The new social system gives rise to quite different international relations, free from the discrimination, domination and subordination which are characteristic of the capitalist world. This prediction of Lenin's is now convincingly confirmed by the practice of the socialist community, which embodies a new type of international relations among sovereign, equal states bound together by their common interests and aims. It is an alliance of brother peoples based on a single Marxist-Leninist ideology and sealed by bonds of comradely solidarity, mutual assistance and cooperation.

Constant contacts between the leaders of the fraternal parties and governments, the exchange of experience of creative work and the joint examination of the difficulties and problems which arise, the analysis of the international situation -- all these things are among the most important parts of the process of collaboration among the community states and their unity and cohesion. Vivid confirmation of these fruitful ties is provided by the visit to our country in early March by a Polish party and state delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

During the Soviet-Polish summit talks, which took place in a business-like, comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on a wide range of questions of cooperation between the two countries and topical problems of the present international situation.

Soviet-Polish friendship has withstood the test of time. Our peoples fought shoulder to shoulder against the Hitlerite aggressors, and their cohesion and mutual assistance played a tremendous part in the rebirth of the war-ravaged economy and had tremendous significance for the formation of the new, socialist Poland. Poland, making use of Soviet economic and technical assistance and developing mutually advantageous business relations within the framework of the fraternal community, has created a modern industry and become one of the world's most developed industrial states. The fraternal alliance between the USSR and Poland is an important factor of peace and stability and of the inviolability of the borders and postwar structure on the European Continent.

Counterrevolutionary forces, drawing on the support of imperialist reaction, tried to deflect Poland from the socialist path chosen by the people, to undermine our friendship, to weaken the world socialist system and to strike against security and peace in Europe. But it was not to be.

Today is still a difficult time for Poland.

The introduction of martial law prevented an antisocialist coup and made it possible to gradually set economic, political and public life to rights in the country after its serious disruption by the actions of the enemies of socialism. But the struggle is not over yet. The forces of imperialism, U.S. imperialism above all, are continuing to step up the pressure on Poland, flouting the law and morality and seeking to bring down new trials and tribulations on the Poles.

"But let nobody assume that socialism will be unable to defend itself. It will be able to do so. And with the utmost resolve" -- these words, spoken by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the Kremlin dinner in honor of the Polish delegation, have met with a broad response in the world. Foreign commentators note that the Soviet Union's stance is firm and unswerving, that it will not abandon Poland to its fate and that it has nelped it and will continue to help it in every way it can.

In the course of the talks the Soviet and Polish delegations briefed each other on the situation in their countries and expressed mutual resolve to do everything possible to strengthen and further develop the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR and between the Soviet Union and Poland.

The Soviet-Polish joint communique notes that the USSR and Poland resolutely condemn and reject interference by the United States and other capitalist states in internal Polish affairs. They regard the discriminatory measures with respect to People's Poland and the Soviet Union announced by the United States and some of its allies as open blackmail and pressure, an attempt to shake the peaceful structure of interstate relations and a threat to peace and security in Europe. It is stressed that all calculations aimed at undermining the foundations of socialism in Poland, including those emanating from abroad, will inevitably suffer failure. The Polish delegation expressed profound gratitude for the political and economic assistance afforded by our country to Poland at a difficult time for the latter.

The foreign press is commenting widely on the results of the Soviet-Polish talks in Moscow. Our friends assess them as an important new contribution to strengthening the socialist community's unity and to the cause of peace and social progress. Our enemies shed tears over the unsuccessful attempt to split Poland from the fraternal family of peoples, and make up more fables about the "iron hand" of Moscow.

The proverb says: "A friend in need is a friend indeed," TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, writes. "It may be added that the best friends are those who help you overcome your need. Poles know and will always remember that, in a situation of dramatic importance for their national destiny, the USSR gave them economic assistance and moral support."

This week talks were held between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and P. Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian foreign minister, who was in Moscow on a visit. Discussing questions of the present world situation, the participants in the talks noted that, through the fault of imperialist forces, international tension is continuing to increase. The policy of militarism is becoming particularly dangerous in connection with the U.S. intention to deploy new nuclear weapons, neutron weapons and now chemical weapons in West Europe. The Soviet Union and Bulgaria, the ministers stated, will continue to consistently strive to lessen confrontation and effect a turn away from the arms buildup and toward practical disarmament and mankind's deliverance from the threat of war.

Pooling Efforts

The socialist countries have achieved indisputable successes in building a new society. They are now resolving more complex tasks and problems in developing their economies. The all-around intensification of production and the enhancement of efficiency and product quality -- this course, set by the recent congresses of the fraternal parties of the community countries, is being persistently pursued in practical work.

Western bourgeois propaganda is bending over backward to discredit the socialist system and "prove" the inviability of its planned economy. But no inventions can enable it to refute the real facts. Suffice it to say that despite the increasingly complex conditions on the international market and the unfavorable economic circumstances, the CEMA member states are continuing to considerably outstrip the capitalist countries in terms of the dynamism of their economic development.

A significant new step forward in all spheres of economic and cultural building was made by the community states at the start of the current 5-year period. This is indicated by the reports traditionally published by statistical organs in the first months of the new year on the results of the past year. Thus the GDR working people, having launched massive socialist competiton for economy and thrift, have increased the country's national income by 5 percent compared with 1980. This is the biggest growth in the republic's entire history. It is characteristic that the 5.1 percent increase in industrial output was achieved almost entirely on the basis of increased labor productivity, with, in the main, no increase in the volume of fuel, raw materials and other materials consumed. More than 250 new industrial projects were commissioned in the republic. Some 7.4 percent more meat was purchased than in the previous year.

Bulgaria's economy is developing steadily. The volume of industrial output increased here by 5.6 percent compared with 1980., while agricultural output increased 4 percent. Cuba's working people also completed the first year of the 5-year plan successfully. The increase in GNP in the republic was 12 percent. Industrial production increased on the same scale. A record harvest was obtained on the citrus plantations -- 400,000 tons of fruit. Quite good results were achieved by the working people of People's Mongolia. Here the GNP increased by 7.6 percent. The economy also made progress in Hungary, the CSSR, Romania and Vietnam, where a growth in national income and industrial production was also achieved.

It is important to note that these results were achieved in the conditions of the restructuring of production and economic management methods and the transfer of the economy onto a footing of intensive development. And naturally, it would not be enough to judge last year's results only by growth rates. In assessing what has been achieved greater significance than ever before is attached to the qualitative indicators of economic work and to ensuring the production and introduction of the most progressive machinery and technology, electronic equipment and other articles helping to accelerate technical progress.

Of course, the resolution of the complex tasks of creating a new society cannot take place without difficulties, shortcomings, omissions and even errors. Thus last year in a number of countries laggardness was observed in individual enterprises and whole sectors, capital construction plans were not fully implemented, overexpenditure of raw materials and fuel was permitted and much working time was lost. But these individual shortcomings do not determine the rhythm of the community's life. The creative potential of socialism is such as to make it possible to rapidly eliminate obstacles and advance successfully toward the target set.

Our community's many years of experience show that the pooling of efforts and resources and the division of labor augment the forces of the countries belonging to the community. The further deepening of integration, the enhancement of the level and quality of economic mutual relations, the expansion of specialization and production sharing and the joint assimilation of the most progressive production methods will enable the fraternal countries to progress confidently and ensure the flourishing of the national economies and the strengthening of the might of world socialism.

The Main Thing Is to Safeguard Peace

The socialist community is steadily developing, giving the people faith in a bright future for all mankind. Socialism is not isolated from the rest of the world, it is part of modern civilization. Naturally, socialist states do not stand aloof from the concerns and worries of the planet's peoples today. The main such concern is how to safeguard the world against war.

The land of the soviets embarked at the time of its birth once and for all on the path of the struggle for lasting peace in the world. For nearly 65 years now it has been firmly following that course. And no provocations, machinations or threats from imperialism will deflect us from our chosen path. In the postwar years alone the Soviet Union has put forward more than 100 proposals aimed at stopping the arms race, achieving disarmament and ensuring security for the peoples.

The past week provided new confirmation of the active, tireless foreign policy activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. The world progressive public greeted with satisfaction Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the Kremlin dinner, which once again reaffirmed the Soviet Union's principled stance of finding the solution to international problems not through confrontation but by means of talks. The Soviet leader, observers note, stated clearly and unambiguously that the USSR advocates continuing and enriching the East-West dialogue, sweeping aside the heap of accusations and counteraccusations and setting about the practical resolution of urgent problems, first and foremost disarmament.

Great interest and extensive commentaries have been aroused abroad by L.I. Brezhnev's message to the Japanese writers who originated an appeal against nuclear war. The press, politicians and public figures draw attention to L.I. Brezhnev's words to the effect that in the present conplicated international situation, when the United States is developing qualitatively new types of weapons of mass destruction and putting them into production, particularly great significance is attached to the activation of all peace-loving forces.

Lasting peace and detente do not come about of their own accord, it is necessary to fight for them stubbornly, making unremitting efforts and not pausing for a single day or a single hour. Imperialism will never be able to reverse the course of history. By rallying their ranks and acting in a united front peace-loving forces can thwart the Pentagon's and NATO's plans and curb the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race.

Reports are now coming in from all over the planet on the activation of the antiwar movement. "The defense of peace is everyone's cause" -- a petition is being organized in Canada under this slogan, "calling on the Government to Do Everything to Help Strengthen Detente". "Ban Nuclear Weapons", "Prevent Nuclear War" -- these demands were written on white bandages by the participants in a peace march from Nagasaki to Hiroshima. "No to New American Nuclear Missile Weapons in Europe", "Curb the Champions of Chemical Warfare", "Let Us Prevent the Implementation of the Monstrous Plans for Thermonuclear Carnage" -- many millions of people delcare.

The peoples' struggle for an end to the arms race and for detente goes on. It inspires optimism and hope.

LUN'S 'FRANKNESS' ON NATO POLICY ON POLAND CITED

LD082352 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 8 Mar 82

["At an Acute Angle Program" -- unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Western press has recently carried several interviews with NATO General Secretary Joseph Luns. These interviews merit attention by the fact that a high representative of the north Atlantic military bloc details NATO stands on various international problems, particularly on Poland, with almost soldierly frankness.

In his interview for the West German BILD-ZEITUNG Luns declared that from the military point of view the events in Poland strengthened the position of the West. Why? Because the uneasy situation in Poland hampers the Warsaw Pact states in maintaining communications with Berlin. Luns developed this idea in an interview for the Italian weekly PANORAMA. From the military point of view, the NATO general secretary repeated, the crisis in Poland strengthens the countries of the Atlantic union.

Thus, avoiding the false complaints of violations of freedom, democracy and human rights in Poland, which are still sounded in some Western capitals, Joseph Luns declared without beating about the bush that his military bloc is interested in the Polish crisis continuing for as long as possible because it ensures for it certain strategic benefits.

To a question by the French paper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS on whether he thinks that the wave of the pacifist movement has broken over Polish affairs, Luns answered: The phrase "has broken" is perhaps too categorical; however, events in Poland undoubtedly influenced the movement directed against NATO and against America. Its swing has considerably decreased.

One could, of course, engage in polemics with the NATO general secretary over these issues, bringing up facts showing that his statement, despite all reservations, is too optimistic. But there is no need to carry out such a discussion. The answer of the highly placed representative of the West's military organization should rather be treated as a loudly expressed dream of the north Atlantic bloc in which, by exploiting the events in Poland, and by inciting anti-Soviet and anti-communist psychoses they wish to dampen and disperse the popular movements growing in West Europe against NATO's aggressive plans. This is one more case showing why the aggressive circles in the West spare no efforts to torpedo the process of normalization of social and economic life in the Polish People's Republic and drag that country back to the state of chaos and anarchy.

Answering the same paper concerning the present situation in the Polish People's Republic, Luns said: There are now no symptoms which would give rise to stating that the situation will worsen. But from the economic point of view it is undoubtedly very bad. In addition, the sanctions undertaken by the north Atlantic union countries can already be felt.

One more hope of the NATO strategists -- to complicate life for Poles with economic sanctions, to evoke in the Polish nation dissatisfaction with the country's leadership, to fan up tension, to push Poles into the vortex of fratricidal war has fizzled out.

Prudently, Luns, in his interviews, did not touch on another campaign: the psychological propaganda campaign which, with the economic campaign, NATO countries are waging against the Polish People's Republic. Western radio stations are now openly calling on the Poles to take conspiratorial action. For understandable reasons, Luns also kept silent about the recently increased secret war carried out by NATO's special services. The aim of these actions raises no doubts. The aggressive circles of imperialism wish, at Poland's cost, to disturb the balance of world forces, achieve a unilateral advantage, and (?weaken) the socialist community.

However, the course of confrontation imposed by the American administration evokes ever greater resistance, even among U.S. allies, who until now have been regarded as loyal.

The Western press speaks ever louder about the crisis which has come to the fore in connection with the Polish events. Indeed, Luns confirmed in the PANORAMA interview, the lack of unity in the Atlantic union arouses anxiety. This is expressed, for instance, in the United States, where Europe is accused of insufficient support for the alliance. This phenomenon can also be observed in Europe, where conviction is sometimes expressed in turn that America behaves too aggressively [burzliwy]. In other words, the conspicuously adventurous character of Washington's stance on Poland not only weakened, but probably even undermined the confidence of Europeans in their so-called senior partner. Within NATO, differences increased regarding the most important problems, such as strategic arms limitation and economic cooperation with socialist countries. This is a natural phenomenon. Sensible West Europe politicians realize that stabilization in Poland in many respects means stabilization -- and thus security -- in Europe and the whole world.

There is one more opinion. We in the West, Luns said in his interview for the Voice of America, have no possibility of exerting such pressure on those countries -- he had in mind socialist countries -- as to install there another system.

With this minor key statement of the NATO general secretary confirming the absolute bankruptcy of attempts to push Poland off the road of socialism, we end our commentary.

TASS REVIEWS SOVIET CENTRAL PRESS FOR 8 MAR

LD080550 Moscow TASS in English 0533 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Press Review]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Mar, TASS -- The Soviet newspapers, all with a touch of festive mood in their design, today devote most of their space to articles marking International Women's Day, the day of international solidarity among the working women of the entire world. Leading articles, feature-stories, news items, illustrated reports and short stories highlight the women's holiday. PRAVDA says in its leader that March 8 has always been "a symbol of the inseverable link between the struggle for the revolutionary renovation of the world and the emancipation of women. Soviet power made woman a full-fledged member of society and integrated millions of working women in building socialism."

Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee, emphasises in an article, headlined "The Lofty Mission of the Women of the World" and published in PRAVDA, that "Loyal to the sacred Study of protecting life, women are making vigorous efforts to preserve and enhance peace and strengthen friendship and cooperation among nations."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA carries an iterview, titled "Women for World Peace," with Edith Ballantine (Canada), secretary-general of the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, and Frieda Brown, president of the Women's International Democratic Federation.

The press continues to comment on the scientific programs carried out by the Soviet space probes Venus-13 and Venus-14.

It reports that the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP), according to PAP news agency, fully approved of the results of the Polish-Soviet talks in Moscow recently, stressing their importance and significance for Polish-Soviet relations.

PRAVDA opens a new rubric, "Floor Given to Fraternal Newspaper," today, in an answer to readers' numerous requests.

Published in this section, which will be a regular feature, will be stories filed by the staff of fraternal papers about the life of the socialist countries, their achievements and the problems they have to tackle in all spheres of socialist construction. Today's issue features an article by Svatopluk Smutny, editor of the economic desk of the Prague-based newspaper RUDE PRAVO, on the search of ways of improving economic management in Czechoslovakia.

Vladimir Bolshakov, commenting on the broadened scope of activity of the U.S. Agency for International Communication, a department for out-bound propaganda, writes that the United States "in its confrontation with the countries of the socialist community is increasingly banking on 'black propaganda,' with lies always being its main ingredient."

PRAVDA's correspondent in London, Arkadiy Maslennikov, sent in a report about the wrangle over the fate of THE TIMES, Britain's oldest newspaper.

Dmitriy Kosyrev comments in the same newspaper on the Japanese-South Korean row over loans. The commentator says that Washington is goading Tokyo into concluding that projected, clearly militarist deal and that Japanese diplomacy "is now bargaining with Seoul only on the question of the form, which will be most appropriate for wrapping up Washington's militarist idea."

Newspapers run numerous stories on the position of women in capitalist countries and their campaigning for their rights.

PRAVDA carries a feature about Mario Orosko Rivera, well-known Mexican artist.

The press gives extensive coverage to the fifth winter games of the USSR peoples.

PRAVDA REPORTAGE ON WORLD EVENTS CITED

LD090550 Moscow TASS in English 0535 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar, TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland arrives in Moscow today for a working visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The newpaper PRAVDA frontpages the guest's portrait and short biography.

The newspaper writes in its editorial about the Soviet communications -- the post, telegraph, radio and television -- which play an important role in communist education of people. The newspaper writes about preparations of rural workers for spring field-work, about the role of trade unions, effectiveness of science, problems in trade, about singer Yevgeniy Nesterenko, who was nominated for the Lenin Prize.

PRAVDA's Warsaw correspondent, Oleg Losoto, stresses that Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Moscow and his talks with Leonid Brezhnev were received with great interest and satisfaction by Polish working people. He cites a number of facts confirming that Poland's entire economic complex is beginning to function increasingly more confident with each day.

Analysing Soviet-Iranian relations in the past three years after the overthrow of the shah regime and elimination of American domination in Iran, Pavel Demchenko makes a conclusion in PRAVDA that they feature both positive and negative moments. The news analyst cites facts of successful development of trade and economic ties and an unsatisfactory situation in other spheres of Soviet-Iranian relations.

Commentator Mikhail Kostikov writes that Norway has become much pliant of late to pressure from the United States and NATO wire-pullers, which leads, in turn, to intensification of this pressure.

As a result, it is now believed in Oslo that the question of establishing a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe is "no longer topical."

PRAVDA's Brussels correspondent, Vladislav Drobkov, writes in a review of international affairs about contradictions in the European Economic Community. Commenting on the results of the EEC foreign ministers' meeting held in Brussels late in February, he stresses that this meeting revealed even more graphically profound contradictions dividing the community.

The newspaper writes in a dispatch from Accra that an offensive on blackmarketeers, embezzlers and merchants involved in illegal machinations is continuing in Ghana.

The newspaper published several dispatches about the celebration abroad of the International Women's Day marked in capitalist countries by solidarity in the struggle for defending women's socio-economic rights, for peace, against the threat of a nuclear war.

ARAB ENVOYS WELCOME TURKEY'S MIDEAST STAND

PM081323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Philippov dispatch: "On the Arabs' Side"]

[Text] Ankara, 4 March -- The Government of the Turkish Republic, Prime Minister B Ulusu said in an interview with the Ankara newspaper DAILY NEWS, unfailingly sides with the Arab peoples defending for their independence and security. In support of the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, he noted, Turkey has cut its diplomatic relations with Israel to a minimum. It has strongly condemned Tel Aviv's aggressive actions, like the bombing of the peaceful nuclear research center in Iraq, the constant subversive actions against Lebanon, the annexation of the Golan Heights and the decision to transfer the Israeli capital to Jerusalem.

It is reported that the ambassadors of 15 Near and Middle East states in Ankara welcome the position taken by the Turkish authorities. They sent an official letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in which they called on Ankara to sever diplomatic and other relations with Israel, which has become a source of tension in that part of the globe.

ZORIN ADDRESSES UN RIGHTS COMMISSION, ASSAILS U.S.

LD081636 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 8 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov]

[Text] Geneva, 8 Mar, TASS -- The dictatorial regimes which have stained themselves with the blood of thousands upon thousands of their victims, which are rejected by the peoples of their countries and which are denounced by the international public at large "exist only because they have been created by the U.S. and are supported by it with money, weapons, the sending of military advisers and the training of mercenaries," Soviet delegate Valerian Zorin stated today at a meeting of the U.N. Human Rights Commission. The Soviet delegate urged the commission specifically to denounce the violation of human rights that were perpetrated by the Salvadoran junta and "to make its contribution to the struggle of the Salvadoran people for the right to decide their destiny themselves" by demanding an end to U.S. aid to the junta.

The Salvadoran junta, aided and abetted by Washington, is pursuing a policy of genocide towards the whole people, Cuban delegate Luis Sola Villa said. The United States is giving support to the tyrannical regime in Guatemala, hatching intrigues against Nicaragua and Grenada and maintaining a blockade of Cuba. On other continents Washington is supporting the South African racists and Israeli aggressors. This, he said, is the logic of American foreign policy. But President Reagan should know that no military aid and dollar sops can stop the historical process of the peoples' struggle for their freedom.

U.S. SANCTIONS DISRUPT WORLD, U.S. ECONOMIES

Need for Cooperation

PM081609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Forgotten Lessons"]

[Text] On reading the innumerable telegraphic dispatches from the West about the fierce disputes between the United States and its NATO allies over whether they should -- and if so how -- exert "economic pressure" on the USSR and the other socialist countries you involuntarily recall that all this has already happened before, that all this has already been done and invariably failed.

We remember the "cordon sanitaire" with which the Western powers tried to encircle us. We also recall the economic blockade with which they have frequently tried to stifle us. We recall the countless, very fierce anti-Soviet campaigns of the twenties, thirties and cold war period with whose aid they tried to justify rejection of economic cooperation with us. We also remember how these intrigues failed.

Why? Because without cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community the world economy cannot function normally. Any attempts to sacrifice this cooperation to speculative political calculations have had, continue to have and will have a painful boomerang effect on those who disregard something so elementarily obvious.

It was 60 years ago, on 27 March 1922, that V.I. Lenin warned of this in delivering the report at our party's 11th congress: "After all, the most immediate, vital practical interests of all capitalist powers -- interests which have been sharply brought to light in recent years -- require the development, normalization [uporyadocheniye] and expansion of trade with Russia," Vladmir Ilich said. "And since such interests exist we may argue, we may squabble, we may disagree on various combinations -- it is even highly likely we will disagree -- but ultimately this basic economic necessity will blaze a trail for itself. And I believe we may rest assured on this score."

This basic economic necessity had already obliged the capitalist gentlemen to defer the absurd ideas of Hughes, the then U.S. secretary of state, that the only condition for business cooperation with us would be under the restoration of the former regime. Then the leaders of Western countries frequently "argued," "squabbled" and "disagreed" with us "on various combinations" but ultimately they had to collect and stick together the pieces of pottery they themselves had broken.

Facts attest that many figures of the capitalist world and above all those powers which are our neighbors are more than ever aware of the importance of the basic economic necessity of the present era.

"For Europeans, detente has become a part of life," Belgian Foreign Minister Tindemans, who is now chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, recalled on 22 February in an interview with NEWSWEEK. "For instance, in West Germany 300,000 people have acquired jobs thanks to trade between East and West Europe."

French President Mitterrand, confirming that France does not intend to renounce economic cooperation with the USSR, which is so important to it, stated at a Council of Ministers session: "France has embarked on a path from which no one can force it to turn, the path of building an independent policy."

"Let other people clamor about this as much as they want, the deal will not be annulled," Chancellor Schmidt said at almost the same time, confirming, for his part, that the FRG will not renounce the fulfillment of very large-scale trade contracts with the USSR.

In an interview with the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN on 19 February, Chancellor Schmidt explained that "the world economic crisis of today, almost 10 million unemployed in the United States and 2 million unemployed in my country, is at least as great a strategic danger to the cohesion of the West as anything we have talked about so far.

It is a strategic danger because it does spread social and political unrest in our countries. We have not seen a world economic recession of this degree since the thirties. One could easily turn this into a general depression of the Western World."

To this we must add that the recently intensified U.S. attempts to ban economic ties between the Western powers and the Soviet Union are generating mounting condemnation and rejection among the broad people's masses of the capitalist countries who are understanding increasingly clearly how painfully this ban would hit them.

The West German public opinion research institute commissioned by the influential Hamburg weekly STERN carried out a poll whose results showed that two-thirds of FRG citizens believe it right that Bonn, despite U.S. pressure, should not take part in the economic "sanctions" against the USSR and Poland. The majority of West Germans fear that such "tough steps" might harm the cause of peace throughout the world.

In this situation we should not be surprised that even the conservative British newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH has warned Washington: "If the Reagan administration continues to bring pressure to bear on the governments of the West European countries, it runs the risk of coming up against a 'boomerang effect' and undermining NATO unity."

Nonetheless Washington remains deaf to the warnings and is continuing to demand that its allies break off economic ties with us -- and these ties are important, incidentally, not only to the West European firms but to a number of large-scale U.S. corporations. The Washington POST has reported that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, "one of the main mouthpieces for the business world in the country," has officially broken with uncompromising elements in the Reagan administration because of their attempts to bloc trade with the USSR."

On 25 February a statement was made public by the "Fiat-Allis North America" company stating that unless the administration allows it to conclude a contract on the sale of bulldozers and construction machinery to the Soviet Union together with the technical information essential for their production, it will go bankrupt and will be obliged to close its plants, dismissing 2,100 people. Last year the volume of this firm's sales to the Soviet Union was in excess of $400 million and an even larger deal worth $710 million designed for a 5-year period had been prepared, but the U.S. Government imposed a veto on it. Senators Charles Percy and Alan Dixon and Congressman Paul Findley (they were all elected from Illinois, where the "Fiat-Allis North America" plants threatened with closure are located) supported its appeal but the U.S. Department of Commerce told Percy that "the administration would hardly alter its position."

Recently a whole series of West European leaders have visited the White House to ask the U.S. President to sharply alter his suicidal economic policy. But they left for home empty-handed.

Moreover, reports have arrived from Washington recently that some "working group within the administration" is examining the question of "extending trade sanctions" to West European companies which refuse to follow the U.S. example and break off economic relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries. Sanctions against one's own allies! Never before has international practice known such a thing.

One more news item merits attention: Washington has announced that the U.S. President has decided to travel to West Europe in June to urge the allies on the spot to support his "punitive sanctions" against the USSR and the other socialist countries. At the same time, to judge by Western press reports, he will again demand that the United States' NATO allies increase their military expenditure. These reports are accompanied by commentaries which are obviously Washington-inspired and are reminiscent of blackmail. Unless the allies see reason, the United States may refuse to defend them against the "Soviet threat."

These arguments were refuted by the West German bourgeois newspaper STUETTGARTER ZEITUNG. Recalling the U.S. press statement that"the FRG has consigned Western policy to oblivion," the newspaper writes: "And the main thing which annoys Washington about its partners is that they do not see the world as Washington sees it. The American statements can be paraphrased as follows: What do you need partners for if they won't do what we want?"

Washington is also annoyed that far from everyone in West Europe likes U.S. policy, which is conniving with the violation of human rights in Latin America and is annoyed at the peace movement, which people on the other side of the Atlantic make out to be an uprising against the United States. "Here it is not only that the West Europeans do not approve of the American way of life, although the blatant poverty in many rural regions of the southern United States, the unequal status of blacks, the lamentable existence of the Indians, the discrimination against immigrants from Mexico and Haiti, the banditry and acts of terrorism by the Ku Klux Klan, and the idolization of money and career sicken the West Europeans," the STUETTGARTER ZEITUNG continues. "While many Europeans have some knowledge of the United States, even if that knowledge is not always entirely accurate, many Americans know nothing at all about us."

In conclusion the newspaper recalls that although the FRG is a U.S. ally in NATO its ties with the USSR are simply essential by virtue of historical and geographical reasons. The United States does not understand this, and this also leads to disputes in the NATO community.

In response to such statements by the West European press, the United States is beginning to shout that the FRG and other NATO members "have been infected with dangerous neutralism." But, of course, it is not a case of "neutralism" and there can be no illusions on this score -- class-based discipline continues to operate in NATO. The point lies elsewhere: The fundamental economic necessity demanding the development of mutually advantageous international economic relations is making itself felt even more powerfully than 60 years ago. No one can ignore this necessity.

As for the USSR, retaining its loyalty to Lenin's behests it continues to steer a course toward the development of businesslike cooperation with all countries, to whatever social system they may belong, guided strictly by the principles of equality and mutual advantage. This was noted once again by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress: "Life demands fruitful cooperation among all states for the solution of the peaceful, constructive tasks facing every people and all mankind."

The future will show whether Washington will also remember the lessons of the numerous setbacks to its negative policy aimed at undermining this fruitful cooperation.

Effect on U.S.

PM091021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 82 p 5

[Yevgeniy Rusakov article under the rubric "Commentator's Column:" "Washington Is imposing a Punishment"]

[Text] The WALL STREET JOURNAL has reported that the U.S. firm of Fiat-Allis North America Incorporated is on the verge of bankruptcy. The reason is the stance of the authorities which are refusing it permission to export its output to the Soviet Union. The firm is thus being deprived of a contract of vital significance to it.

"The authorities made the technical documentation for the bulldozers that the firm intended to sell to the USSR the stumbling block." The administration alleges that this documentation reveals "sophisticated technology" which comes under the "sanctions" announced by Washington.

It is obvious to everyone that demagogic expatiations about the "leakage of technology" are merely a screen behind which attempts are being made to turn trade into a tool of political diktat and blackmail.

By erecting barriers on the path of trade links, the White House intended to "penalize" our country. But trade is a mutually advantageous business. Contracts are not imposed by force. Moreover, rivals, including U.S. allies, usually immediately pick up the orders lost by U.S. firms. As H. Reuss, chairman of the congressional Joint Economic Committee, noted recently, the Reagan administration's attempts to use trade with the USSR and the other socialist countries as an instrument of political pressure undermine trust in the United States and could lead to "pernicious financial consequences on unprecedented scales and intensify still further the dissension in the Western community."

In proclaiming its notorious "sanctions," Washington is "penalizing" not only U.S. companies but the U.S. working people. The normal development of trade and economic ties with the socialist countries would create several hundred thousand more jobs in the United States. With such high unemployment, when 10 million Americans are out of work, this would have considerable effect.

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture J. Block recently described as a fiasco the embargo imposed by the previous administration on the export of grain to the USSR. "The United States paid dearly for that embargo," he stated. "One immediate result of the embargo was the sharp fall in prices for grain and U.S. farmers are still suffering from these losses."

The present Washington "sanctions" are a component of the course toward confrontation which is resulting in bitter fruit for the United States both economically and politically.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITES U.S. ARMY DISCIPLINE STUDY

PM081049 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 3

[Col E. Grigoryev article: "Incubator for Criminals: What Sort of 'Morality' Is Instilled in the U.S. Barracks"]

[Text] The criminal moral makeup of U.S. servicemen is well known throughout the world. The peoples have not forgotten the aggressive U.S. wars, the barbarous punitive operations or the U.S. military's atrocities. Currently reports arrive almost daily from various parts of the world which fill in the features of the true portrait of the present-day U.S. servicemen. The West German democratic weekly DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG, for instance, notes: Theft, robbery, rape, grievous bodily harm, drunken orgies and drug peddling -- that is a far from complete list of the 'exploits' of U.S. servicemen stationed on FRG territory. In just a year they have committed over 95,000 crimes here. The Japanese, South Korean and British press and the newspapers of many other countries where U.S. bases and troops are located write about the same thing.

All this is the outward manifestation of the qualities molded by the notorious "American way of life" and by the bourgeois barracks, which have become a sort of incubator for criminals.

Quite recently employees at the U.S. Walter Reed Army Institute of Research carried out a sociological study. For a time, disguised as soldiers, they stayed in the barracks and attentively studied what happened here. They were interested in how internal life in the subunits had been influenced by the armed forces' transfer to the principle of all-volunteer recruitment, in what makes young men enlist in the Army and Navy, in the motives for their conduct, what their range of interests is, and much else. The result of this work was the study "The Boys in the Barracks, Observations of the Ordinary American Soldier in the Garrison."

The assembled material and inferences appeared in the U.S. press and gave rise to a storm of reactions. Some people tried to wax indignant, but the opinion of the majority of readers was expressed by a letter from a serviceman to the editorial office of the military newspaper ARMY TIMES stating: "'The Boys in the Barracks' is painful, but this should have been written about long ago." "That is the truth....it is no surprise to anyone who has had dealings with the troops in the past 10 years," another U.S. serviceman wrote in the newspaper.

And so, what is this truth? What new things did the researchers who took up temporary residence in the U.S. barracks discover? First, they were struck by the openly negative attitude of many young soldiers to the Army and to military service. It would indeed seem strange: Open antipathy for the armed forces is nurtured by those who go to the recruiting centers voluntarily.

The reason the U.S. Armed Forces enjoy such low prestige among the U.S. public is well known. The Army, whose history is a continuous chain of bloody deeds in the most diverse parts of the world, an Army many of whose officers and sergeants still have the blood of the Vietnamese people fresh on their hands, the Army which today exists exclusively to impose U.S. diktat on other peoples by military force, deserves not respect but scorn. And although not everyone in the United States is always fully aware of this, the authors of the study are indeed right in calling such an army repulsive.

So why do hundreds of thousands of young Americans volunteer for this Army? They are pushed to take this step by the grave economic troubles in the country, by the high level of unemployment among young people, by the limited opportunities for obtaining education or a trade enabling them to earn a living. Some are driven to the recruiting centers by the hopelessness of their position, some are attracted by wads of dollars, while some have simply been unable to hold out against importunate militarist advertising.

Various reasons lead young men to the U.S. barracks. They also treat their service in different ways.

Some rapidly realize they have made a mistake. Others, having tasted money, display zeal and effort, which ultimately results in another stripe and promotion and thus in higher wages. Yet others submissively bear their burden, counting the days until their signed contract expires.

The authors of the study did not consider it possible to keep quiet about the antagonism which exists in the U.S. Army between privates on the one hand and career sergeants and officers on the other. The main principle of barracks life, they write, has become the principle of "privates sticking together." "This solidarity," the study says, "sets the lower-ranking soldiers against their enemies -- the officers and sergeants." But "sticking together" in the U.S. barracks is again in accordance with the rules of bourgeois morality. The soldiers "band together on the basis of drug use of clandestine fraternities," relationships between them are built on the law of the society of profit and oppression: Dog eat dog.

During a special poll carried out by the Pentagon 86 percent of soldiers admitted that they were firmly convinced that "the majority (of their follow servicemen -- e.g.) would deceive them if the opportunity arose." A slightly smaller number believes that "the majority do not think about others" (69 percent), that "there are few people you can rely on" (61 percent). Over half expressed themselves even more categorically -- "The majority of people cannot be trusted." Understandably, the atmosphere of mutual suspicion, distrust and egotism literally pervade the "fraternities" mentioned in the studies. Every other U.S. soldier believes that if he were on the battlefield and cut off from his squad they would not come to his aid.

The dollar, that idol which people in the United States worship, also shapes the morality of the U.S. military. While just a few years ago the Yankee in military uniform was killing and sowing death in Vietnam, receiving a reward for each pair of ears severed from his victim as proof, his successors -- one soldier out of every three -- now state that "there are no right or wrong ways of making money, there are only easy ways and hard ways." And since they no longer hand out dollars for severed ears, theft has become an easy way of making money.

To judge by reports in the U.S. military press, they do not only steal boots and blankets, guns and machineguns which are readily bought and sold in the United States. Cases are known where even a tank has been stolen. Thefts of arms and military property, according to official Pentagon statistics, comprise 78 percent of the total number of crimes among the U.S. Armed Forces. Every year something like 14,000 such incidents are recorded.

As for "banding together on the ground of drugs" this problem is a subject for grave anxiety to the U.S. command. The U.S. military journal DEFENSE wrote at the end of last year: "We have developed a policy which guarantees that the armed forces will not recruit those with an alcohol or drug habit while alcohol and drug abuse among the personnel will be detected and eliminated." Every year the U.S. Defense Department assigns $100 million for these purposes. But to this day, according to the special commission's figures, a considerable proportion of privates and sergeants report absent because of alcohol and drug abuse.

The authors of the "Boys in the Barracks" study who have shown just a few of the vices of the U.S. military did not, however, mention one important fact: Of every three young soldiers only two serve out their contracts. Some flee of their own accord, having experienced the morals, customs, ferocity and inhumanity of the U.S. barracks. Some are simply expelled as being undesirable. The backbone of the U.S. Army is made up of people who have served out their first term and extended their contracts two or three times. And in the course of the many years they have spent in the U.S. Armed Forces they have completely absorbed the "qualities" which the U.S. barracks have always molded.

Hatred for communism and above all for the Soviet Union, the ideas of frenzied militarism and U.S. world hegemony, which are carefully cultivated in the U.S. Army, leave a deep mark on the consciousness of the majority of U.S. servicemen. They are prepared to embark on any crime for dollars, to execute even the most monstrous order, rehearsing at exercises and fire practice the habit of firing upon tanks and aircraft bearing Soviet identification marks and to aim at the Red Star on the "enemy's" headgear. Sadistic cruelty and hatred, scorn for other peoples -- that is what is absorbed by those who have gone through the mill of the U.S. barracks and become dollar mercenaries and slaves.

U.S. FRIENDSHIP GROUP OUTLINES PEACE MEASURES

PM041445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Call for Dialogue"]

[Text] Washington, 1 Mar -- The second regional conference of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship has ended here; taking part were activists of local friendship societies belonging to the council from Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Buffalo. The delegates at the forum examined questions of strengthening friendship cooperation and mutual understanding between the American and Soviet peoples, and also outlined ways of stepping up the struggle for peace, averting the threat of thermonuclear war and ending the arms race.

As the well-known U.S. public figure (?Gwenn Maykl-Remi), who chaired the forum, noted, the forum took place in a period when American-Soviet relations have become more complex as a result of the confrontation policy of the present administration, which seeks to undermine detente and send the world back to the days of the cold war.

The National Council for American-Soviet Friendship called on the U.S. administration to take the following steps without delay:

To hold a summit meeting between the U.S. and USSR leaders;
To resume talks with the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitation on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security;
To make a commitment never to use neutron weapons and to destroy the stockpiles of components for such weapons;
To resume talks aimed at elaborating a treaty on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests;
To make a commitment in accordance with the proposal made by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries to all the states which took part in the all-European countries' renouncing first use of nuclear weapons against each other.

"People should not live in constant fear of a possible nuclear catastrophe, a fear which robs the younger generation of faith in the future," a statement by the forum participants says. "However, how is it possible, living in the United States, to dream of a happy future when the Reagan administration is whipping up an unprecedented arms race which not only constitutes a threat to peace but is an intolerable burden on the American people?"

U.S. LEADERS TO PRESSURE GENSCHER ON POLICIES

LD082148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] As the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency reports, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will meet today with U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Defense Secretary Weinberger. We remind you that Genscher is in Washington on a 2-day visit. The Western press long ago started commenting on the visit, noting that it will go far beyond the bounds of regular diplomatic consultations, as was officially stated by the American and West German sides. Observers view the special significance of Genscher's visit in light of the recently aggravated differences between the United States and the FRG on a whole complex of foreign policy problems and questions of bilateral relations.

REUTER points out that the U.S. leaders will try to exert pressure on the head of the West German Foreign Policy Department in order to ensure a pledge of unwavering observance of the NATO decision on deployment in Western Europe of the latest American nuclear missile weapons, and also on maintaining Bonn's military spending at a high level. In the unanimous view of observers, President Reagan, whom Genscher is to meet tomorrow, will deliver a stern reprimand to the FRG concerning its unwillingness to follow unquestioningly Washington's course of curtailing commercial and economic links with the Soviet Union. As the news agencies note, special efforts will be made by the White House to try to make Bonn refuse to participate in the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline, which is extremely advantageous for Bonn.

However, as far as one can judge, the chances of the Reagan administration's altering the FRG attitude on this matter are extremely small. This was shown in an interview by West German television with FRG Economics Minister Lambsdorff, who recently returned from the United States. He warned the United States against attempts to hinder the construction of the gas pipeline and indicated that such actions would cause serious damage to industrial cooperation in the West. These are his words, and I quote: It would be stupid to disguise the fact that almost everyone in the West is interested in continuing economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

PRC ECONOMISTS ARRIVE TO STUDY USSR ECONOMY

OW060111 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Three Chinese economists arrived in the Soviet Union a few days ago to study the Soviet economic structure, planning and management system, and other subjects. They are Prof (Liu Shuiyan), Prof (Liu Guoguang) and (Zheng Li), research fellows of the Economic Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Yang Shouzheng, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, and the three Chinese economists met on 5 March with Ganichev, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Construction Affairs. During the meeting, Ganichev briefed the Chinese guests on Soviet management and organization of capital construction. The Chinese ambassador and economists asked a number of questions which Ganichev answered one by one. The Chinese guests will attend a forum at the Soviet State Planning Committee next week.

XINHUA COMMENTS 'CAREFULLY, PRUDENTLY' ON TAIWAN

OW071281 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Shanghai Communique, U.S. President Reagan and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang have exchanged letters and the XINHUA news agency has published a commentary. Station observer Glebov has this to say in this connection:

The U.S. press has pointed out that Zhao Ziyang's letter to the U.S. President was filled with warm and sincere sentiments and did not mention Taiwan or the Taiwan issue at all. To tell the truth, it had to be that way. It was only after a long time and in (?an obsequious manner) that the Chinese leadership clique finally won recognition from the United States. Therefore, it would not want to ruin its accomplishment by making some kind of denunciation. However, XINHUA naturally received instructions from its superiors to write about the Taiwan issue. XINHUA cried out in alarm and with regret that there are people in the United States who are trying at all times to interfere in China's internal affairs and infringe on China's sovereignty. As Beijing's leaders clearly know, the people referred to are none other than U.S. President Reagan, Secretary of State Haig and other representatives of the Washington administration holding important positions.

Dear listeners: As you will agree, XINHUA commented on the Taiwan issue carefully and prudently, as instructed. XINHUA correctly pointed out that these people have made every effort to create two Chinas and even come to regard Taiwan as an unsinkable U.S. aircraft carrier in the Far East. In its commentary, XINHUA went on to say in a clearly indignant and excited tone that the Chinese leaders have been doing everything they can to show their utmost patience on the Taiwan issue, but that the situation has developed to a point where there is no alternative and no way out for China. However, the indignation and excitement XINHUA pretended to express has moved nobody in Washington. No one knows better than the U.S. imperialists that the Beijing leadership clique has already made its choice on the Taiwan issue. For example, as early as before the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, Deng Xiaoping very specifically said: There actually exist two Chinas, but with the passage of time this problem will ultimately be solved, if not in 100 years, in 1,000 years. Other personages in the upper echelons of China's ruling clique have repeated his words saying that Taiwan is just a small island and of no great significance to China.

The reply of the U.S. imperialists to all this was to agree to officially recognize Beijing, but on the condition that they keep their political, economic and other relations, including military relations, with Taiwan. A few months after the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, completely in accordance with this condition, U.S. President Carter signed the U.S.-Taiwan relations act which specifically recognized all contacts between Washington and Taipei.

It is hard to imagine that the Chinese leadership clique does not know about this U.S. action which concerns China's territory. Deng Xiaoping found a way to get around it, claiming that China should not commit itself by going so far as to collude with the United States in opposing the interests of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He said that for China this matter was much more important than a single island.

It seems that XINHUA's indignant and excited tone in publishing its commentary on the Taiwan issue can be explained as follows: The U.S. imperialists have excessively and openly been peddling their two-China's line to the extent of even forgetting the minimum amount of dignity, thus placing the Chinese leaders in a most awkward position. Therefore, Beijing's leaders have hinted to the U.S. imperialists: You should have some conscience and abide by the rules of the game.

However, the Chinese leaders have decided not to let the White House officials get the impression that they have fundamentally changed their original stand on the Taiwan issue and that they now earnestly place China's sovereignty above the policy of colluding with the imperialists in opposing the Soviet Union and socialism. XINHUA ambiguously dealt with this point and wrote its commentary in such a manner that Washington will not change its attitude on the Taiwan issue, while the Chinese leadership clique will continue to be faithful to the [words indistinct] Sino-American anti-Soviet policy. The commentary also guarantees that Beijing will not give up its open-door policy, and U.S. officials [words indistinct] consider such a policy as an important measure for the so-called peaceful conquest of China.

PRAVDA READERS REGRET BEIJING'S ANTI-SOVIETISM

PM071405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 82 p 5

[B. Barakhta article under the rubric: "Review of Letters": "Against the Peoples' Interests"]

[Excerpts] PRAVDA receives many letters in which readers share their thoughts on the present PRC leadership's foreign policy and express anxiety over Beijing's increasingly close alignment with the aggressive forces of imperialist reaction.

In their letters to PRAVDA, readers express outrage over the unceasing anti-Soviet campaign being waged in Beijing. Into whose hands are the PRC media playing by pouring buckets of calumny over the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community? Whom do they want to convince, and of what? asked Comrade Pinegin (Kalachinsk, Omskaya Oblast).

In common with all Soviet people, Comrade Likhtikov (Kiev) writes, I am profoundly indignant at the malicious insinuations about the USSR and the CPSU spread by the Beijing leadership. Our country was and always will be a true friend of the Chinese people, for the friendship between our peoples was forged in the crucible of the revolutionary struggle for a new China, and it is therefore painful and offensive to hear Beijing propaganda slander the internationalist assistance given to the Chinese people in the fifties by the land of the soviets, hush up the Soviet Army's liberating mission in northeast China and make territorial claims against the Soviet Union. Furthermore, carried away by anti-Sovietism, Beijing has begun directly coordinating its propaganda outbursts with Western disinformation organs.

One would think, Comrade Shelestyuk (Ordzhonikidze) argues in his letter, that the great Chinese people would remember the years of friendship and good-neighborly relations between our states. "Do not forget the past because it teaches about the future", as the Chinese saying goes. I had occasion to work with Chinese specialists, Comrade Shelestyuk recalls, and everytime the conversation turned to our motherland and the Soviet people, they always referred to the international assistance rendered to the PRC with profound gratitude and great warmheartedness. Surely all this has not been forgotten? No, that would be impossible to believe.

TALYZIN RECEIVES POLAND'S RAKOWSKI ON STOPOVER

LD082120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] On 8 March, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Talyzin received Deputy Premier of the Polish Council of Ministers Rakowski, who was passing through Moscow.

ASSESSMENTS OF JARUZELSKI VISIT CONTINUE

Polish Council of Ministers

LD081356 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Mar, TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic discussed here the results of the official visit of a party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic to the Soviet Union.

It is said in the news dispatch about the meeting that was released by the news agency PAP today that the Council of Ministers wholly approved the results of the meeting and stressed that it had become a major event in Polish-Soviet relations and a significant event on an international scale. The visit and the talks in Moscow confirmed anew the basic importance of Poland's alliance with the USSR and of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. It is pointed out that the friendly character of the meetings and talks and the cordial reception given by the Muscovites to the Polish delegation became a sincere confirmation of respect and friendship towards the Polish people.

The Council of Ministers emphasised that the agreements on economic matters that had been reached during the visit and particularly prospects for a considerable extension and enlargement of cooperation between the two states were extremely important to Poland.

The news dispatch stresses that the Soviet Union's economic aid to Poland that was reiterated by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and fresh opportunities for the extension of cooperation would make it easier to overcome difficulties in the Polish economy and help to make better use of the country's production potential, thus becoming an important factor of overcoming the crisis and gradually stabilizing the economy.

The Council of Ministers reviewed the proposals of individual ministries regarding the extension of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. These proposals are aimed at establishing closer long-term contacts with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries.

The visit of the Polish delegation, the dispatch points out, played an important role in strengthening the international positions of Poland, a dependable component of the socialist community and a sovereign and active participant in the process of detente. The results of the visit are helping to strengthen in Europe those political realities which are a tested foundation of peace on the continent, a foundation of European security.

Warsaw Reactions

PM081309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Druzenko dispatch under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "Approval and Support"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Poland is under the impression of a very important event -- the official visit of a Polish party and state delegation to the Soviet Union. The results of the summit meeting are now being discussed in an animated and interested manner everywhere, in cities and villages, at enterprises and establishments, in party organizations and labor collectives, and press, radio and television commentaries are devoted to them.

In conversations emphasis is placed on the exceptional importance of all aspects of the Moscow talks: the political aspect, expressed in the resolute confirmation of the fact that Poland was, is and will be a strong link in the socialist community, the economic aspect -- prospects for the further development of Soviet-Polish cooperation were defined; and the international aspect -- the results of the visit have shown with new force that the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament and against the aggressive intrigues of enemies of peace and cooperation constitutes the fundamental basis of the socialist countries' foreign policy course.

"We have always believed, even at the most difficult times," Janusz Czyzewski, secretary of the party committee of Warsaw's communication equipment plant, said in conversation, "that we can boldly rely on the Soviet Union's Communists and all Soviet people, who have been and still are our loyal friends. However much the Solidarity extremists and the counterrevolutionaries of the Confederation for an Independent Poland endeavored to cast aspersions on our friendship and cooperation, they failed to do so. Let us recall our people's historic experience, frequently so bitter and dramatic. Who, if not the Western countries, left us alone in the face of Hitlerite aggression? And who brought us liberation from the fascist yoke? Soviet servicemen. Who helped us to rebuild the country from the ruins? Soviet workers, engineers and specialists. And is this natural law not being confirmed at present? The U.S. administration and its obedient allies have rained down economic sanctions on Poland. They see that the counterrevolution failed with us, although the hopes and expense were great, and so they now want to vent their fury. Only it is high time they understood what the community of socialist countries is like!

"'We have helped socialist Poland in every way we can. And we will continue to help it. These are not just words,' Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, speaking in the Kremlin. Not only the material but the moral support of the Soviet people and their conviction that Polish Communists and working people will do everything to strengthen socialism in their country are very important to us."

"For our collective," plant director Boguslaw (?Shvevskiy) entered the conversation, "the concept of 'Polish-Soviet cooperation' is not something abstract but is enshrined in concrete everyday things. The apparatus which we manufacture has been supplied to the Soviet Union for more than 15 years now. It is used chiefly for lines of communication operating in power systems. Incidentally, the first consignment of our devices for the Khmelnitskaya AES, which, as is known, is a joint construction project by the socialist countries, is now ready for dispatch. The collective is aware of all the responsibility of such orders, although it has to work under complex conditions. We are experiencing, for example, a shortage of components and materials, particularly those which used to be purchased from capitalist countries. But, as they say, nothing is impossible. We are partially resolving this problem here and at other Polish plants. We pin great hopes on the assistance of the fraternal countries, and, above all, the Soviet Union."

Here is a characteristic detail: At the time of the raging of anarchy being fanned by counterrevolutionary rabble, during the difficult days when the crisis was being exacerbated, the communists of Warsaw's communication equipment plant set their party committee the following task -- to establish close contacts with the Communists of an allied enterprise in the Soviet Union with a view to strengthening friendship and deepening cooperation.

"The members of our party organization," Janusz Czyzewski said in conclusion, "believe that it is now a matter of paramount importance to deepen cooperation between our peoples. This is why they have received the results of the summit meeting with such approval and support."

This is what many people in Poland think today.

Polish Youth Paper Editor

PM081657 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 82 p 3

[Commentary by SZTANDAR MLODYCH Chief Editor Andrzej Zemski under the rubric "Warsaw on the Line": "Tested by Time"]

[Text] The visit to Moscow by a Polish party and government delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and the meetings with a Soviet delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have found a broad response in Poland.

The visit, reaffirming yet again the traditional ties of friendship which unite our peoples and parties, took place in a difficult and complex period for Poland. The social and economic crisis which we are experiencing is deepened by the sanctions to which some capitalist countries, primarily the United States, have resorted. These sanctions essentially are requiring the nature of a real economic war.

In this difficult situation for Poland the fraternal aid of the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, is of unusual importance. We have received this aid regularly during the many months of the crisis -- and every Pole is aware of this. Now that the party has mastered the situation, ended the actions of socialism's enemies and determined a specific program for getting out of the crisis, this aid opens up the possibility of a comparatively rapid improvement in the situation.

The Polish and Soviet peoples are now united by a common struggle to strengthen world peace. Together we oppose the buildup of arsenals, the deployment in West Europe of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and the arms race launched by the U.S. administration and its NATO allies. The significance of this struggle is well understood by Polish and Soviet youth brought up on the tragic experience of World War II.

In a word, it may be said that Poland and the Soviet Union are united both by historical experience and by common ideals stemming from their community of aims and interests. And this is a reliable guarantee for the future.

The joint communique adopted on the conclusion of the Polish delegation's visit stresses:

"Poland was, is and will remain a socialist state whose economic and political system is based on social ownership of the means of production, the power of the working class and the laboring people and the leading role of the PZPR as a Marxist-Leninist party;

"The friendship and alliance with the USSR are the cornerstone of Polish foreign policy and the condition for ensuring the country's independence and the security of its borders.

"Poland will remain a firm link in the socialist community and a member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA."

The results of the Polish delegation's visit are of great importance both for the present and the future. In the political sphere, the following features merit special attention:

The Soviet Union's affirmation of the solidity of the alliance with Poland and of the unshakability of international conference decisions on the question of the postwar order in Europe, and the decisive condemnation of U.S. interference in Polish and Soviet affairs and of NATO attempts to exacerbate the world situation.

There is no doubt that Poland's emergence from the crisis will deal a perceptible blow to the plans of the anticommunist and anti-Soviet centers striving to destroy the socialist community and alter the correlation of forces in Europe. More than once has Soviet aid enabled the Polish people to survive difficult times. This is happening once more.

POLISH SOLDIERS' LOYALTY TO SOCIALISM DESCRIBED

PM081447 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Feb 82 p 3

[Third part of "Reportage From Poland" by special correspondent Col V. Moroz: "In Their Hour of Trials" -- first paragraph is KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] Right up to the introduction of martial law in Poland the Polish counterrevolution held onto its hope of worming its way into the soul of the Polish soldier. Renegades who have fled to the West are now complaining into Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe microphones that Solidarity paid too little attention to the Polish Army. These assertions, like every word put out by subversive radio stations, are false. The truth is that the extremist forces had no chance to "pay attention" to the Polish Army. The Polish serviceman -- ardent patriot of the socialist motherland and convinced internationalist -- responded to all their vain attempts by increasing his vigilance and with constant readiness to repulse attacks on socialism.

3. With the Weapon of Truth

Wroclaw -- Even today, 2 months later, Maj Andrzej Marcinowicz, secretary of the party committee of the tank division named for Soviet army heroes, speaks with emotion of the events at the Klatowice metallurgical combine:

"We entered the shop, as agreed during a preliminary meeting with the strikers, in 10 small groups. In each one there was an officer and two or three soldiers. The pickets immediately split us up. I heard someone ask a soldier in the Silesian dialect, which is not intelligible to all Poles: 'Are you really a Pole?' I breathed a sigh of relief when the private replied also in 'Silesian': 'Are you waiting for someone from the West?' In another place a father and son met. 'So, you're sitting in?' -- the soldier asked his striking father. 'Well, sit on. Only consider, Dad, that I have character, too. Until Poland is quiet I will not take off my military uniform or back down.'

"The debate was tense," said Andrzej, shaking his large head. "A stranger, not one of the workers, rushed up to me. 'Why do you conceal the fact that blood has been shed at the Wujek mine?' -- he shouted. 'Who is concealing it?' -- I calmly inquired and drew from the top of my boot the latest issues of TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. People rushed up from the other side and snatched the newspapers from my hands: 'We won't allow propaganda!' And there ensued a flood of abuse and insults. But I could see that it was not the workers who were raving but those keeping them in the shop -- Solidarity provocateurs who had come to Silesia from far away, as it later turned out. None of the servicemen fell for the provocations. But things were hot! So hot I left the shop dripping wet. But I was not alone. Workers followed me out to buses, to go to their homes."

Marcinowicz studied in Moscow, at the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy. His face brightened on recalling the instructors:

"At this difficult time I am especially grateful that they made of me not a master of philosophy but a party fighter and propagandist in the lofty, Leninist sense of the word. We cannot fail to win; truth is on our side."

I heard very similar words from privates and corporals in the formation.

"It was clear to us," PFC Wojciech (Biyel) said, "even before Solidarity's Gdansk congress and before the extremists' gathering in Radom, precisely who were passing themselves off as representatives of the workers. Commanders and political workers helped us to realize it. And we ourselves, exchanging opinions during leisure time, agreed that the Solidarity 'gauleiters' would not calm down without a soldiery word from us."

Wojciech is a tank driver-mechanic. Before being drafted, he worked at a motor repair enterprise where Solidarity wie'ded appreciable influence. The trade union organization's leaders larded their speeches with attractive promises and posed as defenders of the workers' interests. At the age of 18 it is difficult to dig down to the truth, but Wojciech did not believe the bawlers from Solidarity. In the army things became completely clear to him.

"Now I can unmask any demagogue," he says sternly and unsmilingly.

"That is so," Sr Corporal Marek Kilmas, a tank commander, confirms. "Wojciech is never lost for words."

Klimas was also a worker. A fitter. He graduated from evening secondary school. He was a ward people's council deputy. He is now a member of the regiment's party committee.

"Serving a third year, above the statutory requirement, is not easy," Sr Corporal Miroslaw Glinski joins in the conversation. I was expected home for the new year. My fiancee -- her name is Bogumila -- and I were thinking of getting married. We had to put off our personal plans. There are more important things. Any of my friends, soldiers in their third year of service, will say: We are ready to serve as long as needed."

PFC Waldemar (Vesholyk) describes a letter from home. "Things have become easier for us, son," his parents write. "It is right that you have undertaken to set things to rights."

"It is not just my parents who think that," the young signalman says.

I talk with the soldiers and I think that if the enemy wanted, it would indeed find it easy to call them "political workers dressed as privates" -- they find simple but impressive words and they are indeed never at a loss for them. The men before me are politically mature and spiritually healthy. Such men can be relied on.

"In this time of difficulty and danger for the motherland," Brig Gen Ryszard Milczarek, deputy commander for political affairs of the Silesian Military District, says, "no substantial restructuring of party-political work was needed. Great attention has always been paid to the political education of the personnel in the Polish Army. True, we now hold political information sessions more frequently than usual -- every day. For instance, today I have already been informed that there is not a single company in the district in which an information session has not been held. The commanders and political workers have been given the right to introduce at political classes subjects which best accord with the features of the moment, urgent subjects, I would say. There is no question a soldier cannot ask the commander, there is no proscribed subject. Indeed, that is how it has always been."

"After the introduction of martial law," the general says throughtfully, "we are convinced once more that an army which is politically mature, educated in a spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism, an army which is morally pure, disciplined and trained, exerts effective influence on all aspects of social life."

The district's officers carry out active political educational work among the population. Groups of party activists from the troop units and institutions and reserve officers have been sent to 200 plants and factories.

Visiting the enterprises regularly, they take part in party meetings and party committee plenums, lead classes in the political information network and explain to workers the objectives of martial law. On the same basis 114 groups of army activists are helping the youth organizations.

Each minute of the Polish Army officers' time accounted for in their timetable and the working day lasts 14 hours and sometimes more.

"I am used to this schedule," Gen R. Milczarek smiles at a private joke. Later he explained. When he was a regiment propaganda worker he went though the school of the mechanized division which at the time was under the command of Wojciech Jaruzelski. The light in the division commander's officer would burn until 0100 hours and even 0200 hours.

Back in Warsaw I described my meeting with Brig Gen Ryszard Milczarek to Div Gen Jozef Baryla, chief of the Polish Army Main Political Administration. "Milczarek shouldn't work to such a schedule," he shook his head in distress. "His health is letting him down. But I know he won't listen to advice but will say: This isn't the time."

And at that moment I could not fail to think of Div Gen J. Baryla himself. I had seen him a day before in Katowice. The general's time was also scheduled by the minute. He had managed to talk with dozens of leaders of various ranks. And before that he had toured another large region -- the Baltic seaboard.

The Polish Army servicemen have taken on an enormous job -- helping the country to return to normal life, enabling the people to work peacefully, and creating conditions for overcoming the crisis as speedily as possible. In displaying concern for the tranquillity of millions of Poles, the army Communists are denying themselves tranquillity.

My meetings with my fellow scribes -- Polish military journalists -- touched me with their warmth and cordiality. Col Alfred Dabek, chief editor of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, described the monolithic nature of the editorial office and showed hundreds of letters from servicemen, working people and schoolchildren expressing approval for the firm stance of the Polish Army paper and thanks to the journalists for items exposing Solidarity's counterrevolutionary essence.

"The radio stations broadcasting from FRG territory," Dabek said, "have not overlooked us either. The enemies of socialism have come to hate us with a fierce hatred. They are understandably furious that our items express the true feelings of Polish servicemen and their determination to crush the extremist forces and suppression the counterrevolution.

In the editorial office of the Silesian Military District newspaper ZOLNIERZ LUDU I was shown the issue sent to the troops on the eve of the introduction of martial law. On the first page was a poster in which the letter I in "solidarity" has the shape of a smoking incendiary grenade. The poster conveyed the tension of the moment. The leaders of Solidarity and other antisocialist organizations hostile to People's Poland nonetheless did not succeed in dotting the "I" -- the Polish Army prevented them.

A few hours after the introduction of martial law Lt Col Stefan (Kozyara), acting editor of ZOLNIERZ LUDU, signed the next issue of the newspaper to press. The editorial office rapidly reorganized its work. Journalists slept and ate at the editorial office. Previously the newspaper had been published three times a week. It is now published daily -- in a small format.

"Almost every report from the troops," Stefan says, "can start with the word 'yesterday.' We receive the information by telephone." The editor shows me a field telephone and a tape recorder. "In addition to army information, in each issue the reader finds topical reports about life in the country. Previously a column was assigned to it, now we devote a whole page to it."

An interesting detail. ZOLNIERZ LUDU is printed at the city printing house with other newspapers, including some with a large circulation. Solidarity made considerable efforts to influence the printing workers.

"And look at the result," Col S. (Kozyara) smiles. "Under martial law conditions the workers have decided that they must begin their work with the military newspaper. This is the second month they have been printing ZOLNIERZ first. Sometimes the journalists themselves distribute some of the issues round the units and take them to the field posts. Our words are as essential to the soldier as his ammunition.

..."The Polish Army and its many thousands-strong party organization, which at this hard time has strengthened and increased numerically, are dealing a resolute rebuff to socialist Poland's enemies.

POLISH RED ARMY VETERANS TALK ON BROTHERHOOD

PM051245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 82 p 5

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "They Fought Together"]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Mar -- Polish Army foundations set up during the war fought side by side with Soviet Army units against the Hitlerities. Tens of thousands of Poles participated in battles against fascism in the Soviet Armed Forces. Now Poland has an All-Polish Council of Poles Who Once Served in the Soviet Army. The council comes under the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy Main Administration, and its clubs have more than 10,000 members including, for example, 300 former defenders of Moscow, 250 former defenders of Leningrad and former underground fighters and partisans.

The council's activity is multifaceted. One of its constant preoccupations is tending the graves of Soviet soldiers who died liberating Poland. Club members are always meeting with schoolchildren, students and workers. At the meetings (and there were several hundred last year) they talk about Soviet-Polish brotherhood-in-arms, which is still serving the cause of peace and socialism today.

Some years ago the Ministry of National Defense Publishing House issued a book entitled "In the Victors' Ranks." It is the story of Poles' combat service in the Soviet Army. The second and third volumes will soon be appearing in the bookstores.

MARTIAL LAW FRUSTRATED KPN'S SUBVERSIVE PLANS

LD082202 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 8 Mar 82

["At an Acute Angle" program -- unattributed commentary]

[Text] The trial of the leaders of the counterrevolutionary organization, the Confederation of Independent Poland -- KPN -- Moczulski, Szeremetyev, Stanski and Jandziszak has been resumed at the Warsaw Powiat Military Court. The trial, conducted from June to December 1981 at the Warsaw provincial court, has been transferred to the military court, and is now being held in full in accordance with the decree of 12 December 1981.

The men in the dock are accused of creating an illegal organization inspired, financed and supported by foreign centers of political subversion hostile to socialist Poland. They are also accused of harboring goals aimed at weakening Poland's defense, undermining its ties with the USSR, and striving to overthrow by force the constitutional system.

The overthrow of people's power by use of force had always been the first task of the KPN. From the second half of 1981 its leaders had begun practical preparations for civil war in the country.

Last August, the confederates' chief, Moczulski, put forward as the most important task the development of KPN structures to prepare for a military putsch. The organizational structure of the reactionary armed resistance active in the first years of people's power was to serve as a model. One of the KPN instructions contains such guidelines: [words indistinct] is ready to act. Only under such conditions can the KPN carry out its task.

The confederates wanted to achieve their aims with partner-like assistance from Solidarity. To this end, KPN members acted in the role of union consultants and advisers. Also, on the initiative and under the leadership of KPN functionaries, a broad network of Solidarity's strongmen was created. These same functionaries occupied the posts of commanders of 10, 100 and 1,000 units [dziesientnicy, setnicy i tysiacznicy].

In one of their instructions, the KPN leaders wrote: "The confederation of independent Poland contributed considerably toward the creation of Solidarity. Our aktiv has been smoothly incorporated into the organizational structures of the union. In the last few months, KPN influnce inside Solidarity has increased considerably. We now control a number of the most important union boards, including those in Katowice and Warsaw. They have been captured [opanowane] and are under the influence of KPN members."

It is no accident that Solidarity leaders promised the confederate bosses that they would not forget them when distributing ministerial portofolios after the overthrow of socialism in Poland.

The scope of their plans, and the organizational measures worked out in the minutest detail for the preparation of civil war, once again unmask the perfidious assertions of Moczulski and his companions that the KPN was allegedly only a political party, acting exclusively by political means. The documents captured convincingly show that the confedration had been solidly (?planned) as a conspiratorial, terrorist and subversive organization.

Much care was given to ensure for its members all the necessary means and forces needed to lead counterrevolutionary armed gangs in confrontation with the people's state. Telling proof of KPN preparations for civil war can be seen in the four variants of the scenario for the overthrow by force of people's power in Poland. In each variant the thesis put first is that the KPN can on no account accept people's power. In one of the variants it is openly said: The fruit of our action will be civil war. Authority will collapse. The KPN will head the fight.

In November last, KPN preparations for civil war entered their final stage. On 13 November the main operational staff of the KPN issued a special instruction which said among other things: The action should begin immediately and should be gradually intensified to to reach its peak on 29 November. Various actions should be undertaken, depending on the existing strength and means. It is necessary to begin with small-scale actions and protests and gradually pass on to wider street demonstrations. Such actions should be decisive. Let's make it no secret that an esclation is coming.

Hence the conclusion that the confederates intended to strike a decisive blow. In agreement with Solidarity extremists, however, the day of the counterrevolutionary putsch was postponed to 17 December. The 13 December 1981 decision of the constitutional authorities on the introduction of marital law frustrated the criminal plans of these confederates aimed at launching a fratricidal war in Poland.

GDR SCIENCE MINISTER CITES COOPERATION ROLE

LD081531 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 27 February carries on page 5 a 1,600-word article entitled "Facets of Cooperation" by Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR minister for science and technology, on scientific and technical coopration between the GDR and the USSR.

Stressing the role played by the "enormous political work" of the SED and the CPSU and describing the 1975 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the two countries as "ushering in a new phase in the rapprochement of our two countries' economies," Weiz outlines specific areas of such cooperation between the two countries -- including microelectronics, robotics, space equipment and energy -- and pays tribute to CEMA's contribution to the "further deepending of socialist economic integration."

GDR MILITARY ATTACHE WRITES ON NVA ANNIVERSARY

PM041505 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen Guenter Oldenburg, army, naval and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR, under the rubric "1 March Is the 26th Anniversary of the GDR National People's Army": "Created by the Party of the Working Class"]

[Text] It is 26 years since that historic day -- 1 March 1956 -- when the first military units of the GDR National People's Army [NVA] were solemnly sworn in. Since the NVA servicemen have always justified the trust of the party, the working class and the entire working people and, together with servicemen of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, have reliably defended and are defending the socialist gains against the intrigues of imperialist aggressors.

The successful development of the NVA as an army of a socialist coalition attests that, true to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the SED is guided by the common natural laws of the socialist revolution, by Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist homeland and by the experience of the glorious Soviet Army. Fulfilling its leading role in military building and conscious of its responsibility, at the 10th congress the SED issued an honorable class order to servicemen of the NVA and all GDR defense and security organs. It reads: "In the further realization of the socialist revolution, the defense of the socialist system and the peaceful life of citizens of the GDR and of all the socialist community states against any attacks by the aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction and the ensuring of the GDR's sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the inviolability of its borders and its state security is the class order."

The SED's leading role in strengthening the country's socialist defense finds supreme expression in the historic fact that the party fosters conscious soldiers of socialism. They fulfill the command's orders in the spirit of loyalty to the oath. From its ranks the SED has produced commanders and party workers who have become military specialists and political workers ready at any time to fulfill most resolutely the orders of the party and the government.

The NVA's achievements over the past 26 years stem from its fruitful class and combat cooperation with the Soviet Army and other fraternal armies. The unity of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism manifests itself in this brotherhood in arms. It is constantly being strengthened and deepened. This is evidenced by the qualitatively new level of cooperation between staffs, political organs, units and formations of the group of Soviet forces in Germany and the NVA in all spheres of life; the consistent enhancement of combat might and combat readiness and the implementation of combat and political training in accordance with maximally standardized training programs, regulations and normatives; joint lessons, training sessions and exercises for military units; the collective use of firing ranges and other training facilities for instruction, consultations; exchanges of experience and competitions; and also the all-round mutual rendering of help and assistance.

All this was and is of decisive significance for enhancing the NVA's combat readiness. The slogan "Learning from the Soviet Army means learning to win!" has become the leitmotiv of achieving the highest indicators in political and combat training, and brotherhood in arms with Soviet Army servicemen is of vital importance for every NVA serviceman. For NVA servicemen the attitude toward the Soviet Union and its armed forces is the touchstone of loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Arm in arm with the other Warsaw Pact states, the GDR uses its political, economic and military potential to be constantly ready decisively to repulse imperialist aggression. In the face of the policy of confrontation being pursued by the forces of imperialism, as well as the subversive actions of socialism's enemies, measures for the reliable defense of socialism are an indispensable constituent of all our plans. Taking into account the demands of the international situation, the GDR Volkskammer decided to allocate 5.7 percent more funds for national defense needs in 1982 than in the previous year.

The demands made on the NVA by the SED stem from the objective conditions of the specific military-political situation. Servicemen's efforts to ensure constant high combat readiness occupy the central place in the socialist competition in all NVA military units. The servicemen's increased political maturity and combat readiness found expression in the results of the last training year. Many military collectives were awarded the NVA medal "For Services" by the GDR Ministry of National Defense, for exemplary successes. The competition is acquiring still greater scope this year. It is taking place, as is known, under the slogan "Militant stance of the 10th party congress! For high combat readiness! All for the people's good!"

The 10th SED Congress clearly outlined our course of action. Just as the GDR working people create preconditions for the constant raising of material and cultural living standards and the defense of socialism, so servicemen of the GDR's NVA -- side by side with servicemen of the glorious Soviet Armed Forces and other allied armies of the Warsaw Pact states -- make their contribution to a policy aimed at the people's welfare under conditions of peace. The 26 years of NVA's existence demonstrate that the army of German workers and peasants has become the socialist state's reliable defender. Under the SED's leadership the GDR's NVA will continue to act in the spirit of devotion to the oath and to international duty.

In the year of their army's 26th anniversary, NVA servicemen assure their Soviet friends and comrades in arms that they will continue to devote all their energy to the reliable military defense of socialism and peace.

PRAVDA REPORTS BULGARIAN CP PERSONNEL CHANGES

PM061717 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS report: "BCP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Sofia, 3 Mar -- A BCP Central Committee plenum took place here and examined organizational questions. As BTA reports, the plenum elected M. Balev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, to be a member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo. K. Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, was elected secretary of the BCP Central Committee. The plenum granted L. Takov's request to be relieved of his duties as a Politburo member for health reasons. G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, was relieved of his duties as secretary of the BCP Central Committee in connection with his election as chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. M. Spasov was removed from the BCP Central Committee. The plenum also removed Z. Popov from the ranks of candidate members of the Central Committee and expelled him from the party for criminal activity, the agency reports.

BREZHNEV GREETS BULGARIAN FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE

PM051653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] To the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship:

I cordially greet activists of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship movement and everyone who selflessly devotes his energy, experience and knowledge to the great cause of strengthening fraternal unity and all-around cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

It is gratifying to realize that the movement whose birth was attended by the outstanding patriot and internationalist Georgi Dimitrov has today assumed truly nationwide scope, organically absorbed the best traditions of the historic ties between our peoples and occupied a worthy place in Socialist Bulgaria's sociopolitical life.

Considerable credit for this goes to the all-national committee for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, whose 25th anniversary we are celebrating together with you, dear friends.

I wish to take this opportunity to assure you that Soviet people for their part will continue to do everything for the steady strengthening and development of our friendship. Time-tested Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, founded on the principles of socialist internationalism and on the fundamental commonality of the aims and interests of our parties and states, serves as an important link in the unbreakable alliance of the socialist community's peoples and as a powerful creative factor in our common struggle for peace and communism.

I wholeheartedly wish you, dear friends, great new successes in your noble activity, and I wish all working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria new victories in implementing the 12th BCP Congress decisions and in building a developed socialist society on Bulgarian soil.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

PRAVDA CITES MIKULIC CRITICISM OF SFRY MEDIA

PM071431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Protecting the Gains of the Revolution"]

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Mar -- The Yugoslav press reports that Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, addressing the political aktiv in Tuzla, dwelt on the role of the country's mass news media in the solution of current problems of social development and in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization. He condemned those who abuse phrases about freedom and democracy. The so-called sterile objectivity and phony equidistance from all political platforms beneath the banner of being "totally" informed is nothing less, B. Mikulic said, than a covert slide toward counterrevolution.

B. Mikulic dwelt on this connection on the policy of certain press organs. We are convinced, he said, that when problems of internal development arise or when the internatinal situation becomes complicated, individuals or groups appear which, from positions of criticizing all that exists, -- that is, from the platform of antisocialist, anti-self-management forces, -- attack the gains of the Yugoslav revolution. This has been going on for 2 years and has been particularly noticeable since the death of J. Tito. Some people want to revise the interpretation of historical events and belittle the role of the revolution, the party and the people's leaders. These are all attempts to cause general disarray and plunge society into a crisis situation.

Why do we only react, the speaker continued, where there is real danger of the above-mentioned forces grabbing positions in the press and publishing houses, thus creating conditions for legal activity against the gains of the revolution? Why do we allow such views to be openly propagandized without proper criticism, polemics and comment? Do we have a finger on the political pulse of the working class and the people? Are we, as Communists, looking ahead or are we, because we are being forced to discuss "absolute freedom," making concessions to those who adopt an antisocialist stance? These questions must be asked, B. Mikulic stressed.

YUGOSLAV TRADE BALANCE REDUCED; PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM080847 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 9 Feb 82 Signed to Press 22 Feb 82 p 22

[Unattributed report: "Soviet-Yugoslav Trade"]

[Text] The newspaper PRIVREDNI PREGLED writes that considerable results were achieved in SFRY-USSR trade last year. The volume of trade exceeded $6.6 billion. This was considerably higher than envisaged. The newspaper notes that Yugoslavia's adverse trade balance with the USSR was reduced from $1 billion in 1980 to $323.5 million last year.

The further development of cooperation between the two countries is envisaged by the 1982 trade protocol between the two countries, signed recently in Belgrade. The USSR will supply Yugoslavia with machinery, equipment and raw and semifinished materials. In turn, Yugoslavia will sent the Soviet Union a variety of equipment, chemical industry output and consumer goods. The volume of trade between the two countries this year will exceed $7 billion. The newspaper reports that, prior to 1 February this year, contracts had been concluded under which Yugoslavia will send the USSR products worth $1.2 billion.

SCIENCES ACADEMY HONORS CSSR'S HUSAK, OTHERS

LD041110 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar, TASS -- Awards have been presented to prominent Soviet and foreign scientists and public figures at a general meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR today. Among the laureates of 1981 are General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak. Chief Academic Secretary of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Georgiy Skryabin read out the decree saying that Gustav Husak has been awarded the Karl Marx Gold Medal for his outstanding achievements in the field of social sciences.

A letter from Gustav Husak expressing gratitude to the academy of sciences of the USSR for the high evaluation of his work was read out at the meeting.

The Karl Marx gold medal has been presented to the second laureate of 1981, Vice President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Petr Fedoseyev, for his outstanding achievements in the field of social sciences. Academician Petr Fedoseyev has fruitfully developed problems of dialectical and historical materialism, topical philosophical issues of natural sciences, the history of the CPSU and the world revolutionary movements.

The Lomonosov Gold Medals, the highest distinction of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, have been presented to Academician of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts Paule Savic for his outstanding achievements in the fields of physics and chemistry, and Soviet academician, Vice President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Vladimir Kotelnikov, for outstanding achievements in the field of radioengineering and radiocommunication.

The general meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR was attended by Czechoslovak Ambassador Cestmir Lovetisnky and Yugoslav Ambassador Marko Orlandic.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON 'INCONSISTENCY' OF FRG POLICY

AU081554 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Mar 82 p 3

[Col A. Markov "Military-Political Review": "In the Snares of Atlanticism"]

[Text] There is scarcely another country to be found in West Europe that is as packed with troops and military facilities as the FRG. A rash of barracks, airfields, proving grounds, headquarters and communications centers, missile positions, stockpiles of nuclear munitions and heavy military hardware covers West Germany from the North Sea to the Alps, from the Elbe to the Rhine. Signs showing a skull and crossbones are constantly seen at the edge of areas of woodland, notifying travelers of another closed military zone to which access is forbidden. The rumble of heavy construction machinery can be heard from the forests. New concrete underground storage facilities and access roads to them are being constructed and timber is being felled for new landing strips. Practical preparations are underway for the deployment of the new American medium-range nuclear missiles. New barracks and other installations are being constructed for American troops, whom it is intended to deploy nearer the GDR and CSSR borders.

An entire country with a population of over 60 million has been turned into a huge firing position and into a "secret nuclear power" -- in the expression of West Germany's STERN magazine -- directed against the European socialist community countries. It is true that some people try to justify all this by citing the "requirements of security" from the "threat from the East." But how uncomfortable West Germans feel when they realize the sheer wild absurdity of that thesis. And when they have realized it, they cannot help wondering: Do they need this "security".

Here is an extract from an interview with FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt in the French weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR:

"Question: Many Germans are now wondering to what extent their security is safeguarded within the Atlantic alliance framework. How do you explain that concern?

"Answer: ...On German territory there are arms the possibility of using which depends on other governments.... When a country has on its territory nuclear weapons that do not belong to it but are at the same time a target, the country needs to believe in the wisdom of those who may decide to use those weapons. Sometimes that belief weakens...."

Indeed, how could it do otherwise if the decisionmakers are across the ocean and see Europe as merely a "theater of operations" for a "limited" nuclear war, a theater for which they are producing neutron and chemical weapons, in the hope of sitting things out safe and sound in the event of the outbreak of a military holocaust?

Judging by H. Schmidt's interview, the West German leadership realizes the dangers of the policy being pursued by the United States, which has openly embarked on the road of preparing a nuclear war and is involving its bloc partners in that preparation. Moreover, the FRG leaders occasionally issue perfectly sober statements regarding the dangers of the new U.S. administration's policy and offer assurances of their commitment to detente and international cooperation. But what is the real situation?

Who if not the FRG leaders were among the instigators of the so-called "dual decision on arms upgrading"? The reference is to the decision whereby the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons intended to deliver a first strike against the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries is to begin a number of European NATO countries, the FRG included, in 1983. Where if not on the Rhine do they increase the military budget year in, year out, and take an active part in implementing NATO's long-term arms program. They have also joined in -- after some hesitation, it is true -- the anti-Soviet and anti-Polish campaign being mounted by Washington and have agreed to take part in toughening up the NATO rules relating to the export of so-called "strategically important goods" to the USSR and also in the sanctions proposed by the Reagan administration in connection with events in Poland.

They have agreed, although they cannot help seeing that one of Washington's aims is not only to damage the Soviet Union and Poland but also to undermine the economic positions of its own NATO bloc allies with a view to strengthening American leadership.

The details of the new FRG-U.S. agreement "on military cooperation," which the Bundestag Commission on Defense issues has already approved, recently became known. The agreement gives Washington the right "in the event of a sharpening of tension" to increase its troop contingent in the FRG from 4 divisions to 10 and to transfer 1,000 extra warplanes from the United States. Additional weapons, military hardware and material for six American armored and mechanized divisions will be deployed on West German territory. And the FRG is not only to create and protect the infrastructure -- that is, construct a network of airfields, hangars and dumps -- but also to provide "military cover" for the places where the American weapons are concentrated and for all shipments, including the transportation of ammunition, and to service the American squadrons at West German Air Force airfields.

The talks on the plan for building up the American military potential in the FRG have been underway for several years now. But they have been implemented particularly vigorously in recent days. The anti-Polish campaign provided the U.S. militarist circles with a kind of cover for new steps to build up efforts aimed at securing military superiority in Europe. Here too people on the Rhine have played up to the senior partner.

Does Bonn realize what risk the policy of encouraging the Reagan administration's militarist ambitions entails for the FRG? To judge by certain remarks, it does realize it. But it is operating in accordance with the customary strategic military thinking: The level of FRG's security is directly dependent on the scale of the American military presence and on the extent to which the country is packed with U.S. nuclear weapons. The practical implementation of these strategic military dogmas has turned the FRG's territory into a base for American nuclear weapons targeted on the European socialist countries and into the biggest U.S. military bridgehead outside the North American continent.

The policy and strategy pursued by the present U.S. administration have demonstrated the total invalidity of Bonn's concept of national security. What kind of security can there be if the preparation of a "first strike" from FRG territory is the linchpin of the U.S. "new nuclear strategy" and the American nuclear missile potential concentrated in West Germany is the main instrument for implementing that strategy? The deployment in the FRG of additional U.S. means of nuclear attack would signify that West German territory had been turned once and for all into the main arena of a nuclear war.

You would think that the realization of those facts ought to alert the FRG leadership and to prompt it to abandon its decrepit strategic military dogmas and blind commitment to Atlanticism to please Washington. But in practice this is not happening. The NATO snares in which the country finds itself are still strong and dependence on the American partner is great. Not that any particular desire to free itself from them is to be seen. Rather, a wish for something else is being displayed: a wish to increase the FRG's weight and influence in the bloc and to strengthen the country's dominant position is West Europe. It is characteristic that after his first visit to the present U.S. President Chancellor Schmidt could find nothing better than to remark in the Bundestag on the "special impression" that the West German "defense contribution" made on the American President. In the same statement the chancellor vaunted the "qualitatively and quantitatively first-class Bundeswehr."

Indeed, the FRG makes the biggest military contribution to strengthening NATO of all the West European partners, and its armed forces, in the admission of the bloc command, have proved themselves in major NATO exercises to be the best trained and to be well equipped. In recent years a major program to modernize arms and equipment and improve the organizational structure has been implemented in the Bundeswehr. And in implementing this program the emphasis has primarily been on arming the ground forces with the latest missiles, tanks and combat vehicles, equipping the air force with the latest aircraft, switching warships to modern missile weapons, and packing the forces with automated control and support systems.

Tremendous funds are being spent on all these purposes. In recent years military spending has doubled, topping DM60 billion.

West German industry largely produces all the types of arms needed by the Bundeswehr: Tornado and Alphajet aircraft, Leopard-2 tanks, Gepard self-propelled antiaircraft units, Roland missile systems, frigates, submarines and much else besides. The producers of weapons and military hardware in the FRG are now overtaking their rivals from the other NATO countries and emerging onto the world market. Over 70 countries are the destinations of their output. The military concerns are seeking the further liberalization of weapons sales and the lifting of the existing restrictions on deliveries outside the NATO spheres. DER SPIEGEL has reported that moves have already been made to remove the restrictions. Henceforth weapons will be sold to all countries pursuing a "pro-Western policy." This means that Bonn ranks among possible buyers of West Germans arms Israel, the Republic of South Africa, and dictatorships in Latin America, Asia and the Near East.

The strength of the influence and the economic might of the monopolies and concerns producing weapons and military hardware are increasingly becoming a political factor in the FRG. The concerns are showing interest in fulfilling NATO military programs and are pressing for their steady implementation by the government. Under conditions of economic recession and the growth of unemployment in other sectors of industry, increased military production plays a sinister role.

A tense social situation is taking shape in the country. Class conflicts are sharpening. The mighty scope of the antiwar movements in the FRG is no accident either. A number of local Social Democratic Party of Germany and Free Democratic Party organizations have adopted resolutions against the implementation of the NATO "arms upgrading" decision and for the creation of a zone free from nuclear weapons in Europe. At the same time the activity of reactionary forces is increasing. The ballyhoo over the Polish events is being used to revive revanchism and neo-Nazism, to fuel anti-Sovietism and to shift the axis of political life toward the right.

Under these conditions the duality and inconsistency of the policy of the Bonn social-liberal coalition do not help to strengthen its positions in the country. Support for the U.S. adventurist militarist course in the name of Atlantic solidarity runs counter to the desire of the overwhelming majority of the West German population for an end to the arms race and a lessening of the danger of war in the center of Europe.

FRG BOOK CRITICIZES U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

LD081834 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Report by TASS correspondent Aleksey Grigoryev]

[Text] Bonn, 8 Mar, TASS -- "A White Book on Peace" is the title of a new anti-war publication by a prominent West German author, chairman of the Writers' Union of West Germany Bernt Engelmann. Unlike government-published "white books" which are, as a rule, collections of documents dealing with armaments, Bernt Englemann's book is a passionate appeal to reason and a call for for mutual understanding among nations, a wrathful condemnation of the aggressive foreign policy pursued by Washington and the reactionary forces of West Germany supporting it.

The root cause of the present threat looming large over the world is the Washington-pursued "positions-of-strength" policy, the author writes. "Nowhere in the world, but for the United States itself, are U.S. troops concentrated in such numbers as in West Germany, although the territory of our country is 40 times smaller than that of the United States, and is ten times more densely populated, which makes it much more vulnerable.

"About 7,000 U.S. nuclear charges and substantial quantities of other armaments are deployed in West Germany".

"It is high time that each politician and general of the old world come to realize that the aim of the United States, which declares its desire to protect Europe, is to survive itself in case of a possible armed conflict. A limited nuclear war on which the United States is pinning hopes and which is drilled during NATO manoeuvrers, provides for sacrificing part of the 'international territory' which undoubtedly refers only to Western Europe", the author writes. "However, West European allies should ask the United States: What for do they need the kind of protection which programmes their own annihilation?"

"The tactics employed by the U.S. administration and aimed at delaying serious talks with Moscow, at complicating such talks with the help of excessive demands and misleading proposals, as well as at breaking them off at the first convenience, so as to carry through the planned nuclear-missile 'additional armament' is a challenge to the mass peace movement", Bernt Engelmann stresses. "Peace champions should redouble their efforts, to spread them beyond the frontiers of West Germany and even Western Europe if they want to counter the policy of Washington which intends to overpower the opposition of West Europeans and carry on with the arms race".

LAMBSDROFF REAFFIRMS GAS PIPES AGREEMENT

LD081038 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Mar, TASS -- West Germany's Minister of Economics Otto Lambsdorff, speaking over West German television, stressed that "the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will exert efforts to preserve normal relations between West and East. All in the West are interested in developing and continuing trade links with socialist countries."

Speaking about discriminatory measures adopted by the American administration in trade with the Soviet Union and Poland, the minister said that "economically, they have little sense."

Characterising the results of his visit to the United States, Otto Lambsdorff said: "I made it clear that we need the gas-pipes agreement. We need gas, and we depend on import in the question of energy. It seems to me that our agreements at least made Americans think, so let us hope for success." The minister also stressed that cancellation of the gas-pipes agreement is "out of the question."

PLANNED NATO BASE IN NORTHERN NORWAY VIEWED

LD081354 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0822 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Stockholm, 8 Mar (TASS) -- In the north of Norway, in the region of Altafjord, construction is in progress of a major NATO military base.

As the Swedish paper VECKANS EKO reports, this base, which is allotted an important place in NATO's plans to strengthen the bloc's northern flank, will be aimed above all at the northern territories of the Soviet Union. The region of Altafjord, surrounded by high hills, is an extremely convenient place for the establishment of such a base. It is no accident, VECKANS EKO stresses, that this is the very place where the flagship of the German high seas fleet in the north, the battleship "Tripitz," took refuge from allied air attacks during World War II. Now a network of the latest radio-location stations which will monitor neighboring areas has been set up here, and construction has begun of jetties for the NATO ships which constantly call in Norwegian waters.

Here too is warehouse space destined for military equipment, and close by it is planned to construct a firing range with launching platforms for missiles and a new air base for modern fighters.

The paper notes that all the construction work is being conducted under the guise of building installations and projects for the future hydroelectric station planned here by the Norwegian Government.

It is completely obvious, VECKANS EKO points out, that influential circles behind the government intend to turn the area of Altafjord into a major military base.

FINNISH PRESIDENT KOIVISTO BEGINS 'WORKING VISIT'

Visit Previewed

LD082136 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar, TASS -- Today Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, arrives in Moscow on a working visit on the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

PRAVDA publishes Mauno Koivisto's biography and carries his photograph.

"The Soviet people welcome the visit of the president of the Republic of Finland to the USSR," PRAVDA writes. "They express the confidence that the forthcoming talks between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, will become a major contribution to the development of relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Finland in the interests of the peoples of both countries and of strengthening world peace."

Arrives 9 Mar

LD090916 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar, TASS -- Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, arrived in Moscow today for a working visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The president was welcomed at the airport by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, and other officials.

CHERNENKO MEETS WITH FRENCH ACTIVISTS 8 FEB

PM081785 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting in Paris"]

[Text] Paris, 8 Feb -- K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the CPSU delegation which attended the 24th French Communist Party Congress, today met with the leadership of the France-USSR Society.

The Soviet guest was cordially welcomed by (M. Gilber), president-coordinator of the society. She spoke about the society's multifaceted activity in familiarizing the French public with the life of the Soviet people and their peaceful creative labor and in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples. Great attention is being devoted to preparing the society's measures in connection with the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Stalingrad.

K.U. Chernenko pointed out that the Soviet Union knows and values highly the activity of the France-USSR Society aimed at strengthening our peoples' mutual understanding and at the struggle for peace.

This activity is assuming special significance under present conditions, when not only the mass media but also the ruling circles of the United States and certain other NATO countries have mounted a massive anti-Soviet, anti-communist campaign and are spreading fairy tales about the "Soviet military threat." Under these conditions bringing the truth about the USSR to the French people means dealing a rebuff to anti-Soviet fabrications, contributing to the preservation of detente and acting in favor of peace. Therefore it is so essential to activate still further the joint efforts of all progressive and democratic forces in the name of improving the international situation and ending the arms race and in the name of setting up mutually advantageous ties among peoples. Sound objective preconditions exist for further Soviet-French cooperation in these spheres.

The head of the CPSU delegation spoke about the peace program for the eighties proclaimed by the 26th CPSU Congress and about the new Soviet foreign policy initiatives on questions of ending the nuclear arms race in Europe and reducing military confrontation in the world. He expressed the conviction that progress in these very important directions of the struggle for peace depends to a huge degree on the efforts of the public.

K.U. Chernenko wished the members of the France-USSR Society great successes in their noble activity in behalf of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the French and Soviet peoples.

Present at the friendly meeting were activists of the France-USSR Society, other representatives of the French public and also S.V. Chervonenko, USSR ambassador to France.

PORTUGAL CUTS SOVIET, GDR, POLISH EMBASSY STAFFS

LD091100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 8 Mar 82

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] The PRAVDA correspondent in Lisbon has reported that the Portuguese Government's decision to take measures to reduce to 1/3 the number of diplomatic staff at the embassies of the Soviet Union, the GDR and Poland, has become public knowledge here. Answering questions from journalists, the Portuguese foreign minister said that this decision was made at one of the latest NATO sessions.

U.S. ALLEGING 'SOVIET THREAT' AGAINST IRAN

GF081502 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The current U.S. administration likes to portray itself as the guardian of other nations against which hostile actions were carried out in the past or are still being carried out. The remarks made by the head of the U.S. State Department's political division on the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress [as heard] can only be interpreted in this manner. Once again he drew congressmen's attention to the imaginary Soviet threat and called on Iran to negotiate with the United States to protect it from these threats.

Iran immediately replied to this proposal in a statement issued by the Iranian Foreign Ministry, which strongly opposed the proposal and stressed once again that Iran would never be willing to establish relations with the United States because it is the sole instigator of all plots and provocative acts against Iran. The statement said: We will never forget the U.S. crimes against the Muslim Iranian nation. As a matter of fact, to what U.S. assistance to Iran are we referring when U.S. officials [word indistinct] are trying to overthrow the present Iranian regime at all cost? It is apparent that the Washington proposal is aimed at carrying out this hostile act against Iran.

U.S. State Department officials are concentrating their efforts on maligning Soviet policies toward Iran, which have always been based on good-neighborly relations and thus cannot be ignored. Washington, by accusing the Soviet Union of plotting against the national integrity of Iran, is not only telling lies but is also trying to cast its sins on others. This is because the corrupt U.S. interference in Iranian internal affairs and the continuous terrorist CIA actions in Iran aim at restoring U.S. domination over Iran.

With regard to the Soviet Union, we must say that not only does it respect the integrity of Iran, but also Soviet policy on Iran is based on noninterference in the internal affairs of that country and completely favors ending all interference in its internal affairs so Iran's just right to its sovereignty is guaranteed. The U.S. State Department has ignored this reality and is making allegations and carrying out a poisonous propaganda campaign instead.

NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF USSR-IRAN RELATIONS ASSESSED

LD090628 Moscow TASS in English 0621 GMT 9 Mar 82

["In the Interests of Goodneighbourliness" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 March, TASS -- The Soviet Union is not seeking in Iran any special rights or privileges and lays no territorial claims: What it wants is that our peoples live in peace and friendship and enjoy mutually beneficial cooperation.

Assessing the results of the three years since the overthrow of the shah regime and elimination of American domination in Iran, Pavel Demchenko points out in PRAVDA that "objectively existing great possibilities of developing Soviet-Iranian relations could already turn over that period into reality." [sentence as received]

Trade between our countries amounted to 800 million roubles (more than 1,000 million dollars) last year. Work is going on at many construction projects which are being built in Iran with the participation of Soviet specialists and are being fitted out with Soviet equipment. Many other projects, built earlier with Soviet participation, are also operating.

In brief, the matters are quite well in general in this sphere despite certain difficulties and unsettled problems. Unfortunately, the observer stresses, one cannot say so about other spheres of Soviet-Iranian relations which were affected in the past two-three years. To recall but some facts:

The Iranian authorities reduced by unilateral acts the strength of the diplomatic staff of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran and closed down the consulate in Resht. Correspondents of Soviet newspapers are no longer granted entry visas. The Iranian Society of Cultural Ties with the USSR and the Russian language courses attached to it were closed. The operation of the Russian-Iranian Bank, branches of the Soviet insurance society and transport agency was stopped.

One cannot fail to notice that the actions by the Iranian authorities were taking place in an atmosphere of intensely whipped up anti-Soviet propaganda.

The observer recalls numerous facts showing how the Soviet Union's resolute stand facilitated consolidation of Iran's independence. Assessing these facts, he said, it is not difficult to conclude how different is the attitude to Iran and the Iranian revolution on the part of the Soviet Union and the United States, how groundless are claims about some "threat from the north."

The following thesis is usually put forward to justify hostile sorties: Islam and communism are incompatible. The phrase is quite impressive but it is totally unacceptable in the sphere of international relations. The principles of peaceful coexistence which Iran accepts are the basis for cooperation between the countries despite differences in socio-political systems, ideologies and religious convictions. They constitute no obstacle to good relations when there is a desire not to interfere in the internal affairs of others.

Analysis of Soviet-Iranian relations shows, Pavel Demchenko concludes, that they feature both positive and negative moments. Far from all objectively existing possibilities have as yet been used for broadening cooperation in the national interests of the two countries.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS SOVIET-IRANIAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

PM071339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Akhmedzyanov article: "Strengthening Independence"]

[Text] Three years have elapsed since the overthrow of the monarchy in Iran. They have been complex and difficult years for the Iranian people. Immediately after the victory of the revolution, the people of Iran had to confront the fierce opposition of the pro-monarchist and other counterrevolutionary forces backed by the chief defender of the monarchy -- U.S. imperialism. Despite all manner of intrigues and attempts at military adventures, all efforts by the CIA to restore the monarchy, unlike 1953, have been in vain. The United States is combining its "cloak and dagger" methods with attempts to stifle the Iranian revolution economically, coercing its West Europe allies into this too.

In November 1979 the United States imposed an embargo on trade with Iran, and the U.S. fleet completely blockaded the Iranian ports in the Persian Gulf. Despite the fact that Iran long ago freed the hostages, the American blockade of its shores is still actually continuing today. This has led to a deterioration in the material position of the population and has been reflected in the overall state of the country's economy. Food prices have increased and inflation has gone up.

The third year of the Iranian revolution has also been characterized by the continual attempts of the United States and its allies to restore the shah's despotic regime in Iran so detested by the Iranian people. The U.S. CIA openly continues to recruit for an "invasion army" former officers of the shah, SAVAK members and other supporters of the overthrown regime. Military camps are being created in the United States and a number of West European and Asian countries where emigres of the Iranian counterrevolution gather and undergo military training. The CIA and its agents in Iran are also carrying out subversive work. They all pursue one aim: to overthrow the regime by means of a military coup.

The war with Iraq, which has been in progress for 17 months now, is costing the Iranian people much in terms of human casualties and money.

It is complicating the country's already difficult economic situation, entailing a deterioration in the position of the people's masses and serving only the interests of imperialism. The Government of Iran is taking steps to ensure that the population receives the necessary minimum of food and other commodities. Norm-setting has been introduced for food and fuel products. Fuel is being distributed centrally and at firm prices. A resolute struggle is being waged against speculators and the "black market." Surpluses of foodstuffs and consumer goods discovered in the possession of traders have been registered. The government has nationalized foreign trade and is continuing to nationalize the property of foreign companies.

The Soviet Union displays understanding of the difficulties being experienced by the Iranian people. Immediately following the emergence of the complex situation caused for Iran by the hostile actions of the United States, the Soviet Union expressed its readiness to help Iran. The USSR granted Iran open transit through the country's territory for all forms of transport: water-borne and overland traffic. The Caspian Sea ports, the Dzhulfa railroad station, the Astara customs post -- all switched to the preferential handling of freight destined for Iran. In a short space of time the transit of commodities into Iran and back via the territory of the Soviet Union rose, for example, from 1 million tons in 1978 to 3.4 million tons in 1981. Iran was thus able to compensate for the loss of the ports blockaded by the U.S. Navy in the Persian Gulf.

Trade turnover between our countries has increased considerably. In 1981 it reached R800 million as against R671 million in 1978. The proportion of timber, fertilizers and steel building structures in the USSR's deliveries -- everything essential for the restoration of Iran's economy -- has increased. In turn Iran is supplying the USSR chiefly with traditional commodities: dried fruit and concentrates of lead-zinc and copper ores. In 1981 Iran supplied the USSR for the first time with over 2.2 million tons of oil.

There is satisfaction in Iran with trade relations with the USSR. Officials regard trade with the Soviet Union as advantageous and are seeking to expand it. This is also confirmed by the fact that the long-term agreement on trade turnover between the USSR and Iran dated 19 October 1976, before the revolution, was then extended in 1981 for another year at the request of the country's new leaders. Deliveries to Iran of industrial goods, equipment and machines urgently needed by the country are being increased.

Economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Iran is continuing. Whereas all the enterprises, the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI wrote, built with the help of Western countries came to a standstill because the specialists took flight and those under construction were frozen, it is a completely different picture at Soviet-Iranian cooperation projects.

The Soviet Union has been cooperating with Iran on the construction of 153 projects, 104 of which have already been commissioned. Chief among them is the Esfahan metallurgical combine, which incorporates the entire production cycle from pig iron to rolled metal. It is the only metallurgical facility producing building structures for the country. The product goes straight from the shops onto the market, hot from the press, bypassing storage. A new contract has already been signed since the revolution to expand metallurgical production at the Esfahan combine to 1.9 million tons a year. The expansion work has already been completed in the main. Here is Esfahan the construction of an 800-megawatt thermal power station is also in full swing. In the south of Iran, in Ahvaz, the high-capacity Ramin thermal power station is being built with the USSR's help on a "turnkey" basis.

In June 1980 a regular meeting of the Soviet-Iranian standing commission on economic cooperation was held to outline measures to further expand economic ties between the two countries. Among these are ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the power industry and the training of national cadres. In May 1981 a meeting of the standing subcommission on transport was held. It examined questions of increasing shipments by sea, railroad and motor vehicle transport, and expanding transit and transport construction, including the construction of new railroad and motor vehicle crossings on the border.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran is an objective necessity arising not only from the geographic proximity of our two countries, but also from the fact that it mutually augments the economic interests of both states. This cooperation is developing from year to year because it is being built on a mutually advantageous basis.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HOLDS CONFERENCE ON IRAN

GF070630 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Excerpts] A conference was convened recently at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow to discuss the Iranian revolution. Our commentator Kemal (Khajar Oghli) writes:

This 2-day conference was the focus of great attention by Soviet orientalist scholars. It is necessary to mention here that conferences on the Iranian revolution are held regularly to assess the results that have emerged from the day of the victory of this revolution. This conference was the third such conference and was held in connection with the third anniversary of the anti-monarchy revolution in Iran.

Twenty reports on various facets of the Iranian revolution were presented in which the measures implemented by the leadership of the Islamic Republic of Iran for its stabilization were evaluated and analyzed. The most important topic discussed at the Moscow conference was the fact that the third year of the Iranian revolution has provided the opportunity to see what should be considered, what factors should be recognized and approved and which issues should be tackled in the future. Historians, economists, (?scholars), (?biologists) and employees of various Soviet departments who spoke at this conference emphasized the point that the trend in the third year of the Iranian revolution was in complete agreement with the utterances of Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress a year ago that this revolution is, in principle, an anti-imperialist revolution despite efforts by domestic and foreign reactionaries to change it.

In his report entitled: "The Most Important Problems of the Iranian Revolution in the Present Stage," Soviet historian Saleh (Adiyev) said: The anti-imperialist tendency is the most important aspect of the Iranian revolution in the present phase of the evolution. According to Saleh (Adiyev), the anti-imperialist trend will assume greater intensity in the future and as a consequence the position and opportunity of international imperialism will be weakened.

The fact that imperialism will not desist from its attempts to reinstate the monarchical regime in Iran -- a regime which was the object of extreme hatred by the Iranian people -- was the focus of greater attention at the Moscow conference than the policy of the imperialist governments, led in particular by the United States, against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The conference paid much attention to cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union. For example, Yakubov, a member of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations affiliated with the Presidium the USSR Council of Ministers, submitted a report on the subject of economic cooperation on the basis of equal rights and mutual benefit between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Soviet Union. In his report he indicated that the third year of the Iranian revolution was characterized by the expansion of economic ties between Iran and the Soviet Union, which will effectively assist Iran in its economic independence.

The participants listened with satisfaction to the speech by Yakubov on the results of the recent visit by Iranian Energy Minister Hasan Ghafuri-Fard and the Iranian delegation to Moscow. During these talks the Iranian delegation stressed that cooperation with the Soviet Union, particularly in the field of energy production, was of great consequence for their country. According to the unanimous consensus of the participants of this conference, the conclusion inferred was that contrary to the imperialist propagandists that the present regime in Iran will soon be overthrown, the Islamic Republic of Iran continues to tread the path of economic and political stability.

KUZNETSOV 9 FEB MEETING WITH IRANIAN DELEGATION

PM080933 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 9 February in the Kremlin received Iranian Energy Minister H. Ghafuri-fard, head of the Iranian delegation which is making a trip abroad in connection with the third anniversary of the revolution in Iran. Questions of Soviet-Iranian relations were touched on during the talks.

Participating in the talks were: on the Soviet side -- N.A. Lopatin, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification, and V.K. Boldyrev, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department; and on the Iranian side -- (Kazem Assadi Khansari), representative of the Mashhad theological center, and (M. Ghandi), Iranian charge d'affaires ad interim in the Soviet Union.

The Iranian delegation was received on the same day by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The guests were familiarized with the structure and activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet. A.P. Shitikov pointed out that the Soviet Union unswervingly follows the strategy of peace proclaimed by the Great October Socialist Revolution. He recalled the main points of the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World."

The head of the Iranian delegation spoke about the situation in his own country. He pointed out that good-neighborly relations and cooperation between Iran and the USSR meet the interests of the peoples of both countries.

We have come to the Soviet Union, the guest emphasized, to help develop relations between our states. We advocate mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic and other spheres. We have already accumulated experience in constructing power stations and other projects. I am convinced that there is considerable potential for the development of our relations. V.I. Kudryavtsev, secretary of the USSR Parliamentary Group, and other officials participated in the talks. Then the guests visited the museum "V.I. Lenin's study and apartment in the Kremlin" and saw the sights of the Moscow Kremlin.

SUDANESE DEMONSTRATE AGAINST NUMAYRI POLICIES

PM071141 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 3

[G. Buchkarev commentary: "Who Is Guilty?"]

[Text] The demonstrations by young people in the Sudan against the policy of President Numayri's regime, which began at the start of 1982, are turning into a broad nationwide movement of the whole people.

Today workers, peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia and employees are taking part in the protest demonstrations being held in various cities in the country. The biggest detachments of the Sudanese proletariat -- the textile and food industry workers -- declared a strike. A textile combine in Khartoum and a sugar refinery were taken over by the strikers. To disperse the strikers the whole apparatus of violence -- the army, the police, the security forces -- were thrown in. They were given the order to use any means, even including firearms, and they carried it out. The unfortunate statistics of the arbitrary police action was 15 dead, dozens injured and 2,500 arrested.

The immediate reason for the dramatic events in Sudan was a rise in sugar and petroleum products prices. It was adopted as part of the plan to "restore the economy" foisted on Sudan by the IMF in exchange for a promise to grant it $236 million in additional credit. Acceding to the IMF, the Sudanese leadership plans to abolish state subsidies on the purchase and production of sugar, wheat and vegetable oil, end state control over prices on prime necessities, freeze working people's wages, sharply increase taxes and devalue the Sudanese pound.

The roots of the acute exacerbation of the situation in the country lie in the dissatisfaction of the overwhelming majority of Sudanese with the course pursued by the present regime, which is trying to lead the country in the footsteps of aggressive U.S. policy and turn it into an outpost of imperialism in the Near East and Africa. The "open door policy" being pursued by the government, the steady contraction of the state sector and the course toward attracting foreign capital have all been reasons for the protracted crisis in the Sudanese economy. In recent years production of cotton, the main export crop, has halved. The continual growth of imports and decrease in exports have led to a sharp increase in the balance of payments deficit (according to Western economists, about $700 million). Sudan's foreign debt has reached $3 billion. There is still $450 million to be paid off in the near future for overdue and current payments for credits and loans alone. All this has led to a high rate of inflation and a sharp increase in the cost of living.

Despite this, the ruling circles are sparing no expense on the expensive and senseless militarization of the country. President Numayri seems to have forgotten that in the first months after he came to power he publicly declared his intention to pursue an independent anti-imperialist foreign policy, support the liberation struggle of the peoples of Africa and the Arab East and strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries.

The abandonment of the proclaimed course, and in effect of national interests, has happened step by step. Sudan is among the few countries which openly supported the separate Camp David deal. Later, following in the footsteps of As-Sadat's treacherous policy, it took a decision to close the PLO bureau in Khartoum, thereby effectively abandoning support for the Palestinian people's just struggle. At the same time the member countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front have been subjected to sharp attacks from Sudan's rulers. Libya has been the target of particularly malicious attacks. Doing their utmost to fan the U.S. fabrications about so-called "Libyan terrorists," official Khartoum has unleashed a frenzied propaganda campaign against that country.

In announcing its readiness to grant Sudanese territory for use as U.S. military bases, the ruling regime is striving to do all it can to help Washington knock together an aggressive military and political bloc in the region. Last December Sudan, along with Egypt, Somalia and Oman, took part in the Bright Star military maneuvers held jointly with the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force."

In an attempt to suppress any manifestations of dissatisfaction with its policy, the Sudanese regime has unleashed an unprecedented campaign of terror and repression against communists, trade union figures and members of progressive and democratic organizations. For example, last September alone over 8,000 patriots were thrown into prison.

Yet the crisis has seized the ruling clique too. A whole host of statesmen are openly expressing their disagreement with Numayri's policy. In an attempt to find "scapegoats" in state establishments and blame them for the present situation, the president is resorting to extreme measures. Thus, last fall he disbanded the National Assembly and the Regional Assembly in southern Sudan, the deputies being accused of...inability to cope with the increasing difficulties. Soon a similar fate overtook the cabinet.

This year Numayri unexpectedly made a decision to disband the leading organs of the only legally operating political organization in the country -- the Sudanese Socialist Union. Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president, defense minister and commander in chief of the country's armed forces, was removed from all his posts.

However, it is perfectly clear that all these measures cannot achieve their aim. The ruling regime's antipopular course has led Sudan into a profound socioeconomic and political crisis. The way out cannot be found either by intensifying repression or further strengthening the alliance with the forces of reaction.

REAGAN SPEECH TO OAS, U.S. CARIBBEAN PROGRAM HIT

'Crude Force'

AU081355 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Mar 82 p 3

["View of Events" by political observer Gennadiy Shishkin: "Gamble on Crude Force"]

[Text] At OAS headquarters U.S. President R. Reagan has delivered a speech setting out his administration's policy vis-a-vis the countries of the Caribbean. The speech was widely publicized in advance as the announcement of a "comprehensive new program" for the U.S. southern neighbors. In actual fact it turned out that the only new thing about it was the title and that essentially the program is nothing other than a rehash of the notorious "Monroe Doctrine" and a bid by American imperialism for "leadership" of the Western hemisphere and all the countries fighting for their national freedom and independence.

Reagan spoke many highfalutin words about "democracy," the "rule of law," "self-determination" and "noninterference." But he did not mention even in passing the important proposals that President Lopez Portillo of Mexico had made on the eve of the speech. Yet the Mexican president has not merely paid lipservice to but has demonstrated in action both a desire and a readiness to promote the establishment of a climate of detente, peace, democracy and stability in Central America and the Caribbean.

Lopez Portillo advocated a negotiated end to the bloodshed in El Salvador, where, by stepping up its military interference, Washington is trying to keep the reactionary junta in power. He called on the United Stated to abandon the threat or the use of force against Nicaragua and to begin a peaceful constructive dialogue with Cuba. He advocated creating a system of nonaggression pacts between Nicaragua and the United States, on the one hand, and Nicaragua and its neighbors, on the other. Addressing Reagan, Lopez Portillo declared: "No! to armed intervention in Central America, especially in Nicaragua."

The American President ignored Mexico's proposal for very obvious reasons. He is interested least of all in the really constructive initiatives dictated by concern for the true independence of the region's countries which have been and are being put forward by both Cuba and Nicaragua as well as Mexico. Even before Reagan's speech the White House had examined and approved plans for subversive operations against Cuba and Nicaragua. Using the dirtiest means and methods, subversion, military adventures and all-around assistance to counterrevolutionary elements and bloody repressive regimes, the U.S. Government is trying to frustrate the process of revolutionary transformations and to prevent the peoples of the region's countries from building a new life.

This adventurist course by the Washington administration is evoking criticism from even the most loyal U.S. allies. For instance, London's THE TIMES reprimands Reagan for "making a very great omission" by ignoring the Mexican president's proposals, thus "attracting hostile comment in the Central American region."

Reagan's aggressive approach toward the U.S. southern neighbors has also been greeted with concern among sober-minded Americans.

But no matter how Washington hushes up and conceals the true content of its "comprehensive program," the gangsterist and expansionist essence of the program is self-evident. The main component of the latest Washington doctrine is the so-called "mini-Marshall Plan" for the Caribbean amounting to $350 million, which the United States intends to earmark for surmounting what Reagan called "economic disaster."

But, first, it is well known that these countries' desperate economic situation is a consequence of the American monopolies' shameless throwing of their weight around in them.

Hence Washington's gesture, which is dictated by a desire at all costs not only to preserve but to consolidate American capital's dominance there.

And, second, the promised military-economic aid will be granted only to "safeguard the security of friendly countries" -- in other words, it will be given to repressive regimes such as the Salvadoran, Guatemalan, Haitian and others, through whose agency Washington intends to stifle an expanding national liberation movement of the peoples and to perpetuate U.S. neocolonialist dominance.

It is also extremely indicative that, to the accompaniment of Reagan's talk of "collective security" and "noninterference," the United States is carrying out provocative armed demonstrations in the waters of the Caribbean. Exercises involving 19 ships were carried out 27 February through 3 March in the straits of Florida, in the immediate vicinity of Cuba. The "Safe Pass" maneuvers, with 30 warships and aircraft taking part, are planned in the same region 8 through 18 March.

The culmination of this "showing of the flag" is to be the holding of the large-scale "Ocean Venture-82" maneuvers, scheduled for mid-April. The Pentagon has announced that sizable contingents of the U.S. Army, Marines, Navy and Air Force will take part in them. The program for the exercises includes a landing by marines at the American naval base in Guantanamo, which is on Cuban territory.

To cover up the plans for subversive operations against Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador and other countries the American President is repeating over and over again the fabrications about the so-called export of "violent revolution." All the processes in Latin America and other developing countries that do not suit the United States are declared to be the result of "Moscow's intrigues."

Virtually a crusade against "international terrorism" has been proclaimed in Washington. And it is deliberately being sought not where it ought to be sought and where it does indeed exist. The label of terrorism is being clapped on the peoples' struggle against colonialism and its remnants. The true nature of this slander campaign is shown by the fact, for instance, that the representatives of the Palestinian Arab people who are fighting against Israeli aggression, the Namibian freedom fighters and the Salvadoran patriots who are opposing the terrorist military dictatorship, which relies on U.S. aid, are all ranked as "terrorists."

This provocative campaign clearly pursues a dual aim: on the one hand, to try to discredit the Soviet Union and to distort the nature of the socialist countries' cooperation with the national liberation movements. And on the other, to split the developing world and to pit the socialist-oriented states and the liberation movements against the other developing countries.

In gambling on an arms race and on the forcible solution of international problems, the Reagan administration regards the developing countries either as potential bridgeheads that can be used against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, or as a source of very important types of strategic raw materials. And no hypocritical talk of Washington's "good intentions" can conceal the self-evident fact that right from the outset the Reagan administration has assumed police functions to safeguard the American monopolies' interests.

In just the last decade, the well-known American journalist R. Barnett writes, income from foreign investments in the developing countries has trebled and the average profit was more than twice that in the developed countries. As a result, the profits from foreign investments almost quintupled in this period.

What happens when even the slightest threat to these superprofits emerges is graphically shown by the events in El Salvador. A real massacre is being staged there before the eyes of the whole world. Patriots defending their country's independence are being killed, and thousands of peaceful residents are being killed. This is all happening on instructions from Washington and with its active assistance.

El Salvador is just one illustration of the White House's neocolonialist policy. The newly proclaimed Reagan "doctrine" for the countries south of the Rio Grande regards Latin America and the Caribbean as "the critically important southern flank of the United States." In his speech Reagan unceremoniously declared: "The Caribbean region is a vital strategic and commercial artery for the United States. Almost 1/2 of American trade, 2/3 of the oil we import and over 1/2 of the strategic minerals we import are delivered via the Panama Canal or the Gulf of Mexico."

But no doctrines of expansion and plunder or the growing U.S. military presence in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and other countries can stop the struggle of the broad people's masses for democracy and social progress. In rebuffing American imperialism's criminal schemes, they rely on the solidarity of the socialist countries' peoples. The entire course of world events shows that only the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries consistently support the developing countries' struggle for their total liberation from all forms of imperialist control, for the assertion of their sovereignty over their own natural resources and for the establishment of a fair, equitable economic order.

Speech Called 'Lies'

PM081717 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 82 p 3

[APN correspondent Genrikh Borovik article under the rubric "Begging to Differ": "I Do Not Believe It, Mr President"]

[Text] New York -- The setting for U.S. President R. Reagans' speech to OAS delegates in Washington was very picturesque. The state flags of countries of the American continent were flying. A huge chandelier better suited to a theater shone brightly. The spectators observed the rules of propriety and clapped politely at the end. It was all as though in a theater. And I found myself thinking that all the time I wanted to exclaim the words which were usually uttered by a great Russian director whenever what was happening on stage seeemed false to him. He used to say: "I do not believe it," and stop the action.

The aggrieved actor usually asked him why he "did not believe it," and Stanislavskiy would explain: The actor's performance must correspond to life's truth.

Unfortunately, I could not stop the action. Nevertheless, I shall try to explain why this speech by Ronald Reagan (like many previous ones) does not fit in with the truth of life.

Reagan: "Our principles are based on self-government and non-interference."

I do not believe it. The truth is that Washington has always interfered and continues to interfere in Latin American countries' affairs. Washington organized military intervention against Cuba. Washington undertook an invasion of the Dominican Republic. Washington drowned the revolution in Guatemala in blood. Washington helped to organize the fascist coup in Chile.... You can quote examples till the cows come home.

Reagan: "...Our allies must spend their resources... in order to combat imported terrorism and armed attacks."

I do not believe it, Mr President. Your words would sound more convincing if you meant terrorism imported from the United States. But you hint at a "terrorism" backed, as you usually like to put it, by the "Soviet Union." And thus your words are a lie. On the day you delivered the speech the newspapers reported that four people had been killed at Managua airport by a bomb placed on an aircraft which had flown to Nicaragua.

The bomb was to have exploded in the aircraft and all the passengers would have died (as was the case several years ago with a Cuban aircraft flying from Caracas to Havana), but the timing mechanism was inaccurate.

The bomb was placed inside the aircraft by terrorists trained in the United States. Nicaragua's foreign minister said this. Former Somoza supporters, Salvadoran junta soldiers and Cuban "Gusanos" [anti-Castro Cubans] are trained in terrorism in your country. The CIA itself has made several attempts to assassinate Fidel Castro. President Allende, who had been elected by the Chilean people, was assassinated with CIA assistance. This is what you should have talked about, Mr President, this export of terrorism. Then your words would have rung true.

Reagan: "For nearly 2 years Nicaragua has been serving as a base for secret military operations."

Untrue, Mr Reagan. Nicaragua did once serve as a base for secret military operations. It was on its tertitory in 1961 that a secret CIA base was located for preparing for the Playa Giron invasion. It was from here that counterrevolutionary "Gusanos," trained and armed by the CIA, were hurled at Cuba. As for the last 2 years, this has been a time when the United States has not been able to use Nicaraguan territory for secret military operations. Washington now uses Honduras, Guatemala and some other countries for that purpose.

Reagan: "A determined propaganda campaign is being conducted to confuse many Europeans and, of course, many Americans over the true character of the conflict in El Salvador. Its essence is simple: Guerrillas armed and supported by Cuba and via Cuba are trying impose a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship on the Salvadoran people...."

Untrue, Mr Reagan. You know perfectly well that the so-called "conflict" in El Salvador is an uprising by the entire Salvadoran people against a Washington-backed junta which is trying to annihilate its own people. As one of its top officers has said: "The entire Salvadoran people are a subversive element." You also know perfectly well, Mr Reagan, that the partisans in El Salvador are armed with U.S. weapons which they managed to wrest in battle from national guardsmen. Your words do not ring true, Mr Reagan.

Reagan: "I have already expressed our support for the coming elections in El Salvador."

This I believe. Washington does in fact warmly support the idea of "elections" in El Salvador so as to "legalize" its interference in that country's affairs. But the whole world realizes that in a country where the junta's terror reigns, talk of "elections" can only be as taunt to common sense. The speaker seemed to include this taunting sense in his own words and for this reason he managed to ring true.

I could cite many more examples where anyone with an elementary acquaintance with the truth of life could cry to the U.S. President: "I do not believe it." But we have had enough.

About 2 hours after the OAS speech the U.S. President delivered another speech to VOA workers. And there, while instructing his audience how they should work, he advised them "to package the truth attractively."

Here he simply seemed to have confused the texts. Judging by the OAS speech he did not mean the truth but lies.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. SUPPORT FOR HAITI REGIME

PM071205 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Yu. Romanov "rejoinder": "Encouragement of Dictator"]

[Text] According to the American magazine NEWSWEEK, the United States has dispatched a large team of "military advisers" to Haiti.

The purpose of this action, according to the magazine, is "to demonstrate its support for this controversial but nonetheless steadfastly anti-communist regime." It is also a sort of acknowledgement of the Duvalier dictatorship's services in its attempts to stop "illegal emigration from Haiti to the United States." As is known, hundreds of thousands of Haitians, escaping the bloody terror unleashed by the Duvalier regime, have taken to the sea at their risk and peril to head for the shores of the United States, hoping to find refuge there, but have ended up behind barbed wire of camps for displaced people. All the indications are that these camps are full to overflowing if the Pentagon has dispatched its "advisers" to Haiti with the task, among others, of giving the Haitian secret police help in "discovering potential emigrants." [sentence as published]

Assuming that its readers will probably ask whether it is worth having anything at all to do with the regime, whose crimes against mankind are well known, NEWSWEEK points out that the Pentagon allows for the "authoritarian nature" of the Duvalier government and even admits that this regime is corrupt through and through. However, the "human rights champions" from the U.S. Defense Department do not consider this dictatorship "sufficiently repressive to warrant rejecting it."

We doubt if any sort of "scale of repressiveness" exists in the Pentagon which U.S. strategists are guided by in determining which dictator to give military aid to and which not.

Matters are much simpler -- any repressive anti-popular regime can count on U.S. weapons and advisers and dollar subsidies: It needs only to proclaim pathological anti-communism as the basis of its political course.

U.S., MEXICAN STANDS ON C. AMERICA CONTRASTED

PM081247 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed article from R. Tuchnin roundup "The Day Worldwide" under the rubric "Apt Remarks": "Mexico's Important Initiative"]

[Text] A dangerous hotbed of tension persists in the region of Central America and the Caribbean. The U.S. administration is building up the military might of the Salvadoran junta and other dictatorial regimes, fanning the anti-Cuban campaign and making crude threats against Nicaragua. It is organizing maneuvers and armed provocations in the region and makes no secret of the possibility of American military intervention against those countries which do not submit to Washington's diktat.

Such bellicose actions are causing legitimate concern in Latin America and throughout the world, where voices can be heard demanding an end to U.S. imperialist interference in the affairs of sovereign states. In this respect an important, timely initiative has been put forward by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, who has come out in favor of ending the bloodshed in El Salvador by means of talks, called on the United States to renounce the threat or the use of force against Nicaragua and begin a peaceful dialogue with Cuba, and also proposed that a system of non-aggression pacts be concluded between Nicaragua and the United States and between Nicaragua and its neighbors.

Lopez Portillo touched on these questions in an interview for the French newspaper LE MONDE the other day. He condemned the U.S. fueling of tension in Central America and the Carribean and President Reagan's "touch line" on Cuba and Nicaragua. Lopez Portillo came out against U.S. military interference in El Salvador's affairs and for a political solution to the Salvadoran problem.

Lopez Portillo stated that he believes in the principle of self-determination for nations. That is why Mexico has excellent relations with Cuba, with no problems at all.

It is known that the Mexican president's initiative was received positively by the Cuban and Nicaraguan governments, which expressed readiness to take part in seeking ways of lessening tension in the region. Answering a question from the LE MONDE correspondent on a letter which Fidel Castro sent him, Lopez Portillo said: "It indicates that the Cuban head of state has grasped my intentions. It also confirms that Cuba consents to dialogue and talks." Touching on the Nicaraguan Government's stance in response to his appeal to reduce the size of the armed forces, the president stated that it "does not reject the possibility" but is, "of course, afraid of being left defenseless in the face of a military escalation."

Judging from U.S. President Reagan's recent speech to the OAS, Washington has not yet reacted to the Mexican initiative. Here is what America's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes on this score: "The President's speech on his plan for the development of the Caribbean countries, which he delivered this week, does not even mention Mexico's proposals. Into the bargain, his speech contained severe notes with respect to Cuba and Nicaragua, and that is not at all what Mexico was hoping for."

This stance again confirms that the U.S. administration rejects peaceful solutions of the problems of Central America and the Caribbean and gambles on the strong-arm methods of its interventionist policy.

COMMENTARY, REPORTAGE ON GUATEMALAN ELECTION

Savage Repression, 'Armed Resistance'

PM081611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 82 p 5

[Article by S. Svistunov: "The People Against the Dictatorship"]

[Text] The atmosphere in Guatemala -- a small state in Central America -- has reached fever pitch just recently. The Paris newspaper LE MONDE calls the country a "powder keg." Many Western papers are calling it a "new El Salvador." Armed resistance to the ruling reactionary dictatorship is growing daily, and the latter is resorting to savage repression and terror against the patriots.

Political murders, massive reprisals and purges have increased on the eve of the so-called "democratic general Election" scheduled for 7 March. It is planned to elect the country's president and vice president, the members of the National Congress (parliament) and the mayors of urban and rural councils. But, of course, the forthcoming electoral farce is merely a trick intended to stem the tide of the class battle.

The current events in Guatemala -- the most Indian of the Central American states (more than 1/2 of the 6.5 million inhabitants are Indians of the Maya-Quiche group) -- have deep roots.

For 27 years the country has been ruled by an antipopular military dictatorship. It meets the interests of a narrow military and landowning caste which holds 75 percent of the agricultural land in this mainly agrarian country.

The Guatemalan rulers are also committed to defending the "right" of foreign capital to imperialist plunder. U.S. firms alone have over $2 billion invested in the Guatemalan economy.

The authorities' antipopular policy is based on repression and terror. The victims are the workers and peasants, students and the intelligentsia, the clergy and representatives of liberal bourgeois circles. Last year alone, according to world press reports, punitive organs killed over 3,000 people.

However, the dictatorship cannot suppress a liberation movement which has kept going all these years and has recently found new strength. Stating this fact, the New York TIMES was forced to admit that the Guatemalan "regime is in a state of open war against its own people."

The armed struggle is currently being waged by three military-political organizations of patriots -- the Guerrilla Army of the Poor, the Armed People's Organization and the Rebel Armed Forces -- and also by the Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT] (communist).

In October 1980 the PGT and the three above-mentioned revolutionary movements formed a unified leadership. And this February they came together in the National Patriotic Unity Front. In an interview for the Mexican paper UNO MAS UNO Juan (Sandoval), one of the leaders of the Rebel Armed Forces, said: "We are coordinating military and political actions and we have common views on tactics of struggle to overthrow the dictatorship and on the nature of the future government." The rebels are doing battle in 15 of the country's 22 departments and have the massive backing of the population.

There is also a sharp polarization of forces in the domestic political arena. Most of the progressive political parties, trade union and public organizations, peasant committees and student organizations united beneath the banner of the democratic front of struggle against repression set up in February 1979. In February 1981 there appeared yet another grouping -- the 31 January People's Front (named in memory of 38 Indians burned alive by the police 31 January 1980 in the Spanish Embassy building in Guatemala).

Now, judging by foreign press reports, efforts are being made to unify all the opposition forces. This is a task of paramount importance, says the National Patriotic Unity Front declaration published the other day in San Jose (Costa Rica).

Washington is very alarmed by the deteriorating situation in Guatemala. In fact, U.S. plans to douse the fire of revolution which now engulfs Central America give Guatemala and Honduras the role of bridgeheads for interference in Salvadoran affairs and aggression against Nicaragua. However, the growth of the national liberation movement on Guatemalan soil places these plans in jeopardy. And before undertaking a military adventure the White House is seeking to strengthen the rear services of its proteges, especially the Guatemalan "gorillas."

Washington has already sent large consignments of military equipment to Guatemala ($10 million worth in 1981, promising this year to double its military aid). As in El Salvador, the actions of subunits of the Guatemalan Army in punitive operations against partisans and the peaceful population are often actually directed by U.S. military "advisers" whose presence is becoming increasingly noticeable.

While still banking on force and on U.S. support, the dictatorship is also resorting to political maneuvering. And it is not without prompting from Washington that the so-called "elections" are being held.

However, the pantomime aspects of this rehearsed production are obvious. The "election" spectrum embraces only rightwing parties. Patriotic organizations have been "outlawed." And the legal status of the other political forces (such as the 'Christian Democratic Party', for example), public organizations and trade unions has been made a mockery of. The killers besiege their headquarters, attack them and dealing with people whom the regime regards as a "nuisance."

In short, the "elections" in Guatemala boil down to a squabble for power among the ruling elite. Particularly keen to win the presidency is the leader of the reactionary "National Liberation Movement" Mario Sandoval Alarcon. This fascist-leaning Latifundista has an entire "private army" ready for action -- more than 3,000 hardened thugs.

Another "worthy" candidate is Gustavo Ansueto, protege of C. Arana Osorio, who was president from 1970 through 1974 and whom the people nicknamed the jackal. Now Arana intends to push his puppet into the presidential chair, and then rule the country from behind the scenes. However, the "election" score is more likely to run in favor of Gen Anibal Guevara, who specially resigned from the post of defense minister in August; in fact, according to the scenario, the next president should be a "civilian." Guevara's candidacy is backed by the present head of the regime -- Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia.

The dictatorship does not intend to concede power, and interference with ballot papers is an established practice. But tricks are not going to be of any help when the people start to fight back.

Guerrilla Activity Reported

LD081600 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] San Jose, 8 Mar, TASS -- During the past 24 hours Guatemalan guerrillas have carried out a number of combat operations against the government troops of the dictatorial regime. Particularly fierce fighting took place in the departments Huehuetenangko, Santa Rosa, Suchitepequez, Chimaltenango, El Quiche, Solola and San Marcos.

In the Huehuetenango department the patriots seized two population centres, having driven [word indistinct] troops out of them. Upon retreating, the latter shot and killed a number of civilians there. In Quezaltenango they brutally killed 14 persons, including several women and children.

According to a broadcast of the Guatemalan radio station Fasuleza, the guerrillas have carried out a number of successful combat operations coordinated by revolutionary organisations. In many areas they blew up bridges, put power transmission lines and telephone communications out of order and assumed control of a number of major motor roads, thus preventing reinforcements from reaching the government troops.

The patriots have also captured several radio stations and broadcast an address to the population, urging them to step up resistance to the pro-American dictatorial regime and to boycott the "general elections."

NATO MANEUVERS IN CARIBBEAN BEGIN 8 MAR

LD081526 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1045 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Large-scale NATO and U.S. Naval maneuvers begin in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico today. They are called "Safe Passage '82". Pentagon spokesmen explained to journalists that these are ordinary exercises. Observers, however, are pointing out that British, FRG, Canadian, Belgian and Dutch naval forces are to take part alongside American warships. It is not difficult to guess that Washington is striving to draw its NATO allies into its adventuristic policy in the Caribbean basin and to create a semblance of international efforts. The countries of Latin America view these maneuvers as a continuation of the anti-Cuban and anti-Nicaraguan policies of Washington, as preparations for intervention in El Salvador.

EL SALVADOR CP LEADER VIEWS LIBERATION STRUGGLE

LD081832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Statement by Jorge Shafik Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador; date and place not given; recorded in Spanish fading into superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Great danger threatens the people of our country now. It is the danger of foreign military intervention, the instigator of which is Ronald Reagan, the President of the United States. Like many of the other leaders of the U.S. Government, he suffers from delusions of grandeur. These people think they can interfere in the internal affairs of other countries of the world and that they have the right to decide the fate of the people of El Salvador.

Our people will attain their freedom, however, irrespective of the threat of military intervention. We have been fighting for this for many years now. Our fight is not a fight for life but a fight to the death.

Many of our comrades have fallen yet we know that the future is ours.

Recently the armed forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front launched a powerful offensive over the entire country. This grows and expands every day. The patriots' troops occupy new towns and settlements almost every day. The partisans are invariably received with great enthusiasm by the population which gives them every support and assistance. The People's Army is constantly being replenished with volunteers. New fighters join us in every town and every village. These are not always young people. Many of the volunteers are people of so-called mature years. But they all have one thing in common: the desire to fight for the liberation of their motherland. This is what really counts.

As a representative of the people of El Salvador, I would like to say that today as never before we need solidarity from the peoples of the world and above all from the people of the USSR, for in the final analysis the existence or nonexistence of the new El Salvador depends on them.

CPSU DELEGATION CONFERS WITH CUBAN PARTY AIDES

PM0081159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] Havana, 6 Mar -- A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.N. Ignatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Section, which is here under the plan for interparty ties, was received by A. Perez, candidate member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo and member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat. An exchange of opinions took place on questions of ideological and political information work.

The guests also had a talk with O. Fundora, candidate member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the PCC Central Committee Section of Revolutionary Orientation.

PROCEEDINGS OF JOURNALISTS CONGRESS REPORTED

PM081441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Chronicles of Great Achievements; Fifth Congress of USSR Journalists Union"]

[Text] Soviet journalists occupy an important position among the ranks of workers fighting for communism. True to Lenin's principles concerning the party press, they see it as their vocation to bring to the peoples of the world the truth about the first country in which socialism triumphed, to defend the ideas of peace and social progress and to chronicle the Soviet people's heroic achievements daily.

The attention of the delegates to the 5th congress of the USSR Journalists Union is focused on generalizing the experience and analyzing the work of the news and propaganda media in the last 5 years and on the crucial new tasks facing them at the contemporary stage of communist building. The congress opened in the Hall of Columns of Moscow's House of Unions on 2 March.

The presidium comprised M.V. Zinyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; K.M. Bogolyubov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; leaders of the news media and of the USSR and union republic journalists' unions; and representatives of party, soviet, trade union and public organizations.

The delegates warmly welcomed foreign guests taking part in the congress proceedings -- representatives of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ] and the leaders of journalist organizations in the socialist and developing countries.

A report on the work of the USSR journalists union and the tasks facing Soviet journalism in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions was delivered by V.G. Afanasyev, union board chairman.

Noting the growing role of the news and propaganda media in the life of the land of the Soviets, he stressed that workers in these media owe their successes and creative achievements mainly to the Communist Party's leadership. The decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches, CPSU Central Committee resolutions on ideological questions and other party documents have been a guiding compass helping journalists chart an unerring course through the complex events of the modern world and follow the straight road of truth, creativity and humanity.

The CPSU displays constant concern for the improvement and development of the news and propaganda media. A powerful news and propaganda apparatus equipped with the latest technology has been build in the country. It comprises 14,000 publications published in 55 languages of the Soviet people, 212 central and local publishing houses, central television and all-union radio, TASS and APN.

The press, television and radio are becoming increasingly active accelerators of economic, sociopolitical and spiritual processes. They are being used increasingly to involve working people in the discussion and elaboration of solutions to key problems of social development. The nationwide discussion of the draft USSR Constitution and the draft CPSU Central Committee "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" was conducted extensively in the press. Thanks to the news and propaganda media many patriotic initiatives by labor collectives have been given active support.

The restructuring of many sectors and spheres of ideological work currently underway in the country sets the task of making fuller use of our propaganda's enormous potential and ensuring that it plays an effective part in resolving the tasks of communist building, molding a high level of political consciousness in the masses and combatting alien ideological influences.

The speaker dwelt on the main avenues of journalists' work in the economic, sociopolitical and ideological spheres of the life of Soviet society and on the tasks involved in further improving the quality of their labor and making it more efficient and described existing shortcomings in this work and the problems still to be solved. Unity of the aims and means of educational influence and of the content and form of propaganda statements is one of the main prerequisites of efficient ideological work. We must strive to ensure that the content of such work is more topical and that its forms are in accordance with the Soviet people's demands and needs, he stressed. For this reason a deep and sound mastery of the Leninist art of educating and persuading the masses, active and untiring honing of journalistic skills and an integrated approach to working people's education are essential.

Speaking of the important problem of the effectiveness of press articles, the speaker noted that it increased in the period under review. The majority of party, soviet and economic organs have a businesslike attitude to criticism and respond to it promptly and in a principled manner. But there are still cases of purely formal replies being made and even of outright suppression of criticism. This kind of thing must be resolutely combatted.

The speaker spoke about the union's creative and organizational work, paying particular attention to questions involved in raising professional standards and training journalist cadres.

This year our people will celebrate a momentous date, the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, the speaker said. In line with the CPSU Central Committee resolution on this question the journalists union and all its organizations must immediately decide what contribution they are going to make to preparing and staging this momentous event and elaborate appropriate measures and give creative assistance to editorial collectives in preparing materials on the union republics' successes and the Soviet peoples' patriotic and internationalist education and indestructible friendship.

Speaking of the union's work in the foreign policy sphere, the speaker pointed out that for Soviet journalists there is not nor can there be any task more important than that of struggling for peace, the preservation and consolidation of detente, the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and disarmament. Our press not only actively propagandizes the party's peace-loving foreign policy and the peace initiatives of the land of the soviets but also helps the party to implement that policy, he stressed.

One of the Soviet journalists' important and everyday tasks is to combat ideological subversion. Given the intensification of the war of ideas and of the battle for people's minds and hearts our ideological weapons must always be well-honed and ready to strike the enemy. We can say with complete justification and legitimate pride that the Soviet press has always been and continues to be in the forefront of those fighting capitalism and striving for peace, social progress and socialism.

The union's international work has increased considerably in the period since the fourth congress. The geographical spread of foreign contacts has increased, as has the number of organizations with which the union has contractual or other ties. There has been a further expansion of cooperation with journalists' organizations in the socialist countries and with the IOJ. The ninth IOJ congress, recently held in Moscow, is a clear indication of the success of the union's international work.

Soviet journalism's strength lies in the fact that it is founded on Leninist principles of objectivity, truthfulness, party-mindedness and public-spiritedness and in its accessibility to the broad masses of people, the speaker said.

We will adhere strictly to these principles in our work and will develop and strengthen them in conformity with contemporary conditions and new tasks.

On behalf of the congress participants V.G. Afanasyev assured the party that Soviet journalists have always been, still are and will continue to be loyal to the banner of Lenin's party and to the great cause of communism and that they will devote all their abilities and energies, knowledge and experience to that cause.

The congress heard a report on the work of the USSR Journalists Union Auditing Commission, delivered by commission chairman V.I. Novkov.

The reports were followed by a debate. The participants spoke of the need for more militant press articles and television and radio broadcasts and for journalists to be more actively involved in the struggle to implement the plans for Soviet society's socioeconomic development and the peace program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and submitted proposals aimed at further improving the work of the USSR Journalists Union. An important sphere of journalists' creative activities in the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, the delegates stressed, should be to graphically and purposefully propagandize the achievements of Lenin's nationalities policy and the vitality of the Soviet peoples' fraternal friendship.

Approving the report of the credentials commission, to the accompaniment of tumultuous applause the congress adopted a decision to present credentials card No 1 to that outstanding publicist of our time and honorary delegate to the congress, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and member of the USSR Journalists Union.

The congress delegates cordially welcomed their foreign guests -- W. Beck, leader of a delegation of Polish journalists; V. Yosifov, chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists Union; Z. Horeni, chairman of the Czechoslovak Journalists Union; and Ts. Namsray, chairman of the Mongolian Journalists Union.

The congress continues its work 3 March.

PRAVDA REPORTS DILATORY OFFICIALS REPRIMANDED

PM081155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Answerable for Red Tape; at the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee"]

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has verified the facts set out in the article "A Winner Is Not a Suppliant" published in PRAVDA 2 February. The article cited a letter from Yu. Zhigunov, secretary of the party committee of the Lenin Kolkhoz, Tyulganskiy Rayon, Orenburgskaya Oblast. This kolkhoz is one of the winners in all-union socialist competition among livestock raisers in the winter period 1980-1981. The farm collective was presented with an honorary certificate of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee and the leading kolkhoz members were given bonuses for their services. But under the terms of the competition the farm should also have received a "Moskvich" passenger car, and here the winner suddenly found itself to be a suppliant. It was in vain that the kolkhoz waited for the promised vehicle. Twice the farm sent representatives to Moscow and to the Lenin Komsomol motor vehicle plant -- they returned empty-handed. Many other kolkhozes and sovkhozes which were winners in all-union socialist competition were in the same position.

Who is to blame? It has been established that P. Sevastyanov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Soyuzglavnauchkomplektsnab [expansion unknown] and member of the CPSU, and K. Suslov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] and member of the CPSU, procrastinated over compiling documents and failed to take prompt steps for the Lenin Komsomol plant's full sale, in 1981, of the motor vehicles earmarked for kolkhozes and soykhozes as prizes. CPSU member V. Pozdneyev, deputy general director of the Lenin Komsomol motor vehicle plant technical services and sales association, failed to ensure proper control over dispatch and, as a result, the RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes received only 178 out of 391 vehicles on time.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee reprimanded Communist P. Sevastyanov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Soyuzglavnauchkomplektsnab, and reproved Communist K. Suslov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika. Communist V. Pozdneyev, deputy general director of the association, was severely reprimanded for displaying a lack of control and irresponsibility in fulfilling directive instructions for the dispatch of vehicles to the RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes that were winners in all-union socialist competition among livestock raisers.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has drawn the attention of I. Vasilyev, USSR deputy minister of the automotive industry, to the nonadoption of measures for the timely dispatch of vehicles from the prizes stock to the RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

All kolkhozes and sovkhozes that were winners in all-union socialist competition among livestock raising workers that did not receive their passenger cars on time have now been sent vehicles.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD RED BANNER CEREMONY

PM071519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Toward New Heights"]

[Text] Leningrad, 26 Feb -- Reinforcing the successes achieved in the first year of the 5-year plan and scaling new heights -- that is what Leningraders have resolved to do in response to the motherland's awards. Today the Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee were presented at a meeting of the aktiv of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, together with representatives of the working people of Leningrad City and Leningradskaya Oblast. These awards have been presented to Leningrad city and Leningradskaya Oblast for good results in the all-union socialist competition and successfully fulfilling the 1981 state plan for economic and social development.

The Challenge Red Banners were presented by V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He conveyed heartfelt congratulations and wishes for further successes from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the Leningraders.

The meeting was addressed by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom. The communists and all working people of Leningrad city and Leningradskaya Oblast, he said, express warm heartfelt thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for their high assessment of Leningraders' labor achievements and for their constant aid and attention.

Those taking part in the meeting supported the Muscovites' initiative -- holding a Leninist Communist Subbotnik on 17 April.

PAVLYUCHENKO WRITES ON ECONOMIC FACTORS OF SCALE

PM081143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 82 pp 2-3

[Dr of economic sciences V. Pavlyuchenko article under the "Questions of Theory" rubric: "Large-Scale Economy: The Specific Features of Development"]

[Text] Substantial qualitative changes are the rightful outcome of the planned development of the Soviet economy. Our economy has become large-scale in the developed socialism stage.

The CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum noted the indissoluble link between solving key socioeconomic problems of the current 5-year plan and for the period through 1990 and the rational utilization of the country's tremendous production potential. There is surely no task more important now than to efficiently implement the potential and advantages of a large-scale national economy.

1. At present, the country's national economy is characterized by a tremendous volume of production, a high level of accumulation and consumption and powerful scientific and technical potential. From 1965 through 1980, national income rose from R193.5 billion to R458.5 billion and real per capita incomes approximately doubled. In just 1 year, the country now produces more oil, gas, electricity, cement and many other products than in the entire Fifth 5-Year Plan (1951-1955).

For all the importance of these quantitative improvements, the main and most important matter in the large-scale economy is determined not by them but by fundamental qualitative changes. The economy is not simply becoming "bigger and more plentiful" -- it is acquiring a number of new facets and features.

Production forces have reached the level where potential for extensive growth is largely exhausted. The need to intensify public production stems from the very nature of the large-scale economy, since a leading role in its development is played by scientific and technical progress, increased labor productivity and rational utilization of all resources.

In fact, tremendous amounts of resources -- raw materials, energy, water and so forth -- are involved in economic exchange with the modern scale of production. Consequently, the relative limited nature of many types of resources is sharply accentuated and the cost of opening them up and developing them increases. And this means that the successful development of the economy depends increasingly on how far the policy of "resource-saving" is maintained, in other words, how far economic growth is ensured by a higher yield from resources used.

People have always been and remain society's main production force. But the significance of the "human factor" under large-scale economic conditions has no parallels in history. In fact, what does determine the success of intensification? Undoubtedly, to an overwhelming degree, it is the speed of growth of social labor productivity and efficiency in all national economic spheres and sectors. And this depends greatly on the results of the work of every worker and collective, on the level of workers' qualifications and skill and on people's attitude to work.

Moreover the large-scale economy creates the new material preconditions for the fuller and more consistent implementation of the requirements of socialism's main economic law. The growth of Soviet people's prosperity gives a powerful boost to raising labor productivity. Workers' interest in more efficient labor is intensified and their general educational vocational, scientific and technical standards increase. And the higher the development of the individual factor in production, the more potential there is for achieving the maximum effect in economic activity.

The whole system of intersector and intrasector ties becomes more complex in proportion to the deepening of production sharing and cooperation as the scale of the economy increases.

This aggravates the problem of coordinating the activity of the sectors of a unified national economic complex and of improving planning in any of its "cross-sections" -- be they horizontal or vertical, sectorial or territorial. "The coordination of work of all national economic links," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has observed, "is an increasingly important condition of economic efficiency."

Finally, the constant increase of the country's scientific and technical potential is a necessary condition of the development of a large-scale economy. The growth of capital investments makes it possible to accelerate the pace of establishing and developing new, progressive sectors, to retool existing enterprises more rapidly and to renew fixed capital more vigorously. And this means that demands on the quality of socialist accumulation rise greatly. Consequently, the most advanced achievements of the scientific revolution primarily must be embodied in material terms so that the newly created fixed capital has high physical and conceptual durability. Underefficient accumulations, low quality in construction and in machinery introduced can be a hidden channel for squandering national economic resources and in future times can require much new expenditure to replace prematurely outdated fixed capital.

The development of a large-scale socialist economy is an exceptionally multifaceted process. New problems conditioned by the "scale factor" emerge in addition to the accumulation of advantages. In particular, economic inertia (intertsionnost) is intensified. It becomes more difficult to alter trends, proportions and production structures backed by a vast mass of labor embodied in fixed capital. Any alteration requires a considerable expenditure of resources and time. Yet even the normal development of a large-scale economy requires a higher dynamism than ever before. Such contradictions may be "removed," primarily, by improving the administration of the socialist economy, many of whose essential features are determined by its very scale.

2. At the contemporary stage of economic development, there is an intensification of the role of consumption and of its active effect on the intensification of social production and on the pace of increasing its efficiency. Individual and industrial consumption, increasing under socialism, required a considerable and rapidly increasing expenditure of labor and other resources.

As for individual consumption, it is obvious that the growth of production of, for example, automobiles, refrigerators, televisions and other consumer goods creates a need to develop the network of service and repaid enterprises where social labor is expended not on creating new use valuables but on utilizing those already existing, that is, actually geared toward ensuring the normal process of consumption. This factor has already been indicated by K. Marx, who wrote of the need to expend live labor so as to preserve and utilize the "products of past labor as use values."

It is in the consumption sphere that the realization of the ability of products of labor to satisfy particular needs occurs. The same volume of production can meet greater or lesser needs depending on how rational the consumption process is.

And this is true not only with regard to nonindustrial consumption but also, and to a greater extent, to industrial consumption as the final phase of the process of reproduction. In fact, if the useful qualities of raw materials are not fully utilized and raw material expenditure becomes excessive, this will essentially lead to society's having to spend extra manpower and material resources to satisfy its needs. To achieve the best national economic end results, it is important, then, not simply to produce the necessary output but also to fully realize its useful effect.

For example, production in the mining industry could be increased by 20-25 percent by the full extraction of useful constituents from ores. By eliminating losses in transport and storage, we could provide the country fully with grain and increase export resources.

Furthermore, under the conditions of a large-scale economy, losses in the consumption sphere can by no means always be compensated by expanding production. In many instances -- this is particularly evident in the example of raw material resources -- it is not just economically expedient but simply essential to shift the stress from increasing production to making more efficient use of it. Without this in the long term it will be more difficult, if not impossible to satisfy the economy's increasing needs for many types of products.

Enlarging the scale of the economy intensifies the objective need to combat wastefulness. The system of saving is one of the main principles of socialist management. In our party's economic policy this requirement is expressed in the highly meaningful phrase that "the econc must be economical."

An increasing influence is exerted on the reproduction process by the very increasing of the scale of national wealth. As the scale grows, so there is a redistribution of social labor -- "running" costs and the cost of utilizing the national wealth increase and, accordingly, the proportion of the costs going to produce new material goods diminishes. This may slow down the development of production unless there is a sufficiently high rate of growth of productivity in labor "serving" the national wealth.

A high standard of economic balance (sbalansirovannost) is a general condition for revealing the advantages of a large-scale economy. This means a balance which implies matching production to consumption not only in terms of volume, range and value but also in terms of efficiency in all spheres. Little is gained from the national economy's viewpoint by increasing the extraction of raw material resources and the smelting of metal, let us say, if the efficiency of their use is improved only slowly. For example, it is well known that although a number of sectors have made major achievements in more thorough processing of raw materials overall per unit of end product, we still expend 75 percent more than the United States of steel, 130 percent more on cement and so forth. And the unbalanced rises in production efficiency is linked to the fact that there are still sectors where the level of efficiency is low and is rising only slowly. Consequently, resources saved in sectors which work well and in the process of expanding production must be "pumped" into others using them at an efficiency level considerably below what is socially necessary. These sectors -- the national economic links which bring up the rear in terms of efficiency -- are now exerting a strong braking effect on the process of intensifying social production. This is why the task of bringing all national economic sectors to the forefront of science and technology is so urgent.

3. Intensifying a large-scale socialist economy and making fuller use of its potential and advantages requires a new approach to many management questions.

To bring the potential of such an economy into operation, there must be a certain period of adapting to the features of its functioning, features conditioned by the "scale factor." It is planned to do much to this end in the 11th 5-year Plan.

The effect of scientific and technical progress on reducing the resource-intensiveness of social production will be stepped up. It is planned to implement a package of measures for creating energy-saving, low waste and waste-free production processes and for developing new machinery to increase the comprehensiveness of minerals extraction and the mechanization of manual labor. It is planned to increase economic balance in terms of efficiency: A broad program of modernization will promote the raising of many sector's technical standards.

In the current 5-year plan, the overall implementation is to be completed of a package of measures to improve the administration of the national economy which will step up the interests of all its links in increasing work efficiency, satisfying social demand more fully and implementing the policy of economizing.

The specific features of the development of a large-scale economy pose very complex tasks for economic theory and management practice. Many of them still await solution.

For example, there is the problem of the efficient administration of such a complex organism as a gigantic-scale national economy. The planned nature of social production must be further improved. It is becoming increasingly urgent comprehensively to develop the directly social forms and methods of economic administration, raise scientific standards, improve the strategic functions of planning and enrich the planning instruments used in solving major socioeconomic tasks. One of the conditions for realizing the advantages of a large-scale economy seems to be to intensify the planned administration of consumption, to improve its efficiency and to shape rational individual and industrial demand. In our view, plans must reflect the minimum permissible level of efficiency of resources use and provide for measures to increase it.

One of the urgent problems of administration is how to overcome the departmental exclusivity which prevents the commissioning of potential for increasing production efficiency and the uncovering of reserves for improving the quality of management. A departmentalized attitude hinders the comprehensive solution of major national economic -- intersectorial and territorial -- tasks, adversely affects production concentration and specialization and holds back the pace of scientific and technical progress. Overcoming a departmentalized attitude, in our view, is the number one problem in the administration sphere.

The problem of maintaining a constant correlation between the economic mechanism and the tasks and demands of developing production forces is made increasingly urgent by the high dynamism and increased complexity of developing a large-scale economy. The practice of restructuring the economic mechanism in our country attests that this is a long and extraordinarily difficult process. Improvement of the economic mechanism is by no means always in step with economic practice, and this engenders a number of negative phenomena in the national economy.

Thus, in our view, more attention should be paid to long-term questions of improving the economic mechanism. It is necessary to develop the main trends of its movement, the influence on this process of intensification, social demand, reproduction and work cooperation and to learn how to predict development trends in the economic mechanism. The "ideal" would be a "stock," covering approximately a 5-year plan ahead, of ideas and experimentally proven solutions to determine the main lines of improving the management mechanism.

In the long-term, the high dynamism of the Soviet economy's development will lead to a further intensification of the action of the "scale factor." Thus, taking account of the specific features of the large-scale economy in current plans and particularly in long-term plans for the country's socioeconomic development is a necessary condition for increasing social production efficiency and national prosperity.

STRUYEV INTERVIEWED ON PLANNED TRADE IMPROVEMENTS

PM080925 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 9, Feb 82, signed to press 22 Feb 82, p 2

[Interview with USSR Trade Minister A.I. Struyev: "Trade in the 11th 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Aleksandr Ivanovich, EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA's readers are interested in what kind of start the trade sector has made on the 11th 5-Year Plan.

[Answer] As is well known, last year the retail trade plan rose by 4.4 percent in comparable prices against 1980 to total R283.6 billion.

There was an increase in the sale of basic light industrial articles and particularly of cultural-consumer and household goods (9.6 percent). Additional goods worth nearly R4 billion -- ignoring price changes -- were procured for sale to the population.

The organizational backup for trade service also improved: New self-service, department and specialist stores, canteens, cafes and restaurants have been commissioned. The process of modernizing the existing trade network has been accelerated. The operating system of many trade and public catering enterprises has improved. Progressive forms of service have been introduced.

[Question] What is the main avenue of requirements of the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Further Develop Trade and Improve the Population's Trade Service in the 11th 5-Year Plan?"

[Answer] Running throughout the resolution is the orientation of the sector toward intensive factors and toward ensuring the sale of an increasing bulk of goods and a better standard of customer service with the same number of or fewer workers.

I would like to stress above all that the quality of organization of the trade service service, in addition to trade itself, is also greatly affected by the national economy sectors collaborating with it -- industry, agriculture and transport. The regular and prompt supply of goods to trade and the condition in which they arrive -- which is not unimportant -- often depends on their work.

On the initiative of local party and soviet organs, a number of cities -- Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Chernigov, Tallin, Voroshilovgrad, Klaypeda, Vilnyus and others -- have begun to resolve many of these complex problems systematically and on the basis of intersector plans and programs in recent years. In addition to the organizational saving, this immediately provided a large economic benefit too.

Councils of ministers and ispolkoms in almost 60 RSFSR oblasts, krays and autonomous republics, the Ukraine and Belorussia, all Lithuanian cities and a number of other regions have now formulated and approved plans for the comprehensive rationalization of state trade for the 5-year plan. This makes it possible to utilize allotted capital investments and the sector's existing material base and manpower more efficiently and to organize mass introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

The party and government resolution endowed the comprehensive rationalization plans with the legal status of intersector territorial programs. This is a new quality that considerably increases the efficiency of administration, since industrial enterprises that supply goods and transport, construction and other organizations are now also committed to participate in programs on equal terms with trade. Furthermore, it is envisaged for the first time that the resources allocated for improving working people's trade service and belonging to all the industrial enterprises, and construction projects in general, located in a given region must also be concentrated in these programs, and thus must be used more efficiently.

[Question] We would like more details on the comprehensive rationalization.

[Answer] On the specific targeted guidelines of comprehensive rationalization, in retail trade for example, I would like above all to point out the task of the massive modernization, retooling and rational specialization of the existing trade network, with the aim of making more efficient use of trading areas and improving customer service. Within the framework of this task, primarily, everyday goods will be brought closer to the population's homes by expanding the network of the self-service stores. Self-service stores currently account for only 4 percent of food turnover. This is clearly inadequate.

As for the development of self-service in general, it is not necessary to step up this progressive method artificially. It will provide no saving where there is no appropriate base for it, since customers waste just as much time in stores poorly adapted to self-service as they do with traditional sales methods.

At the same time, we shall also resolve the task of how to concentrate a wide range of everyday nonfood goods in self-service stores. Such stores will save customers a lot of time in residential districts.

[Question] Should what you have said be taken as just part of the work?....

[Answer] Of course, greater attention will be paid to commission [kommissionnyy] trade in nonfood goods, primarily to expanding the store network and, where it is inexpedient to open them, to setting up reception centers for commission items and home deliveries.

The demand for intensification, which is urgent for the entire national economy, is especially acute in trade: Amounts of capital investments in the trade sector have diminished and for the first time the increase in workers' numbers has been limited to 1 percent, with an actual increase in the last 5 years, for example, of about 8 percent. Under these conditions, questions of better organization of trade acquires special significance.

The task of introducing progressive techniques for the movement of goods by using packing equipment has also come to the fore. This will be promoted primarily by the intersector comprehensive labor mechanization program and the introduction of progressive goods supply techniques in the retail and wholesale trade and in industry in many large and small cities in the RSFSR, the Baltic region, Uzbekistan, Moldavia and the Ukraine.

The program envisages targets for setting up the necessary food packaging capacities at industrial and trade enterprises; building and modernizing general purpose goods depots, refrigerated distribution centers and storehouses for potatoes, vegetables and fruit; and setting up distribution services with flexible management systems. It is planned to transfer stores with a total sales area of 440,000 square meters to work using display-ready packaging [tara-oborudovaniye] and to introduce 520,000 package display units. The implementation of these measures in the regions indicated will make it possible to save R80 million. The relative reduction in the number of workers will be 54,000.

However, the introduction of this technique is not restricted to the republics and oblasts named. Of 550,000 package display units, 75 percent are outside those cities, but it must be frankly admitted that be no means all are being used efficiently. This shortcoming remains to be eliminated.

[Question] Tell us, please, about improvements in the normative performance in trade and its role in combatting waste.

[Answer] The intensification course necessitates considerably increasing the role of normative indicators and expanding the sphere of their operation. The USSR Ministry of Trade, for example, has formulated rational consumption norms not for individual goods but for consumer complexes. This will make it possible to make better validated claims on industry and to approach consumption more comprehensively.

Operational norms for the rational consumption of the major types of clothing and footwear have been made more exact. This year proposals will be formulated for the use of goods consumption norms and quotas for the supply of durable items.

Scientifically validated quotas for stocks of goods in the wholesale trade, quarterly quotas of stocks of goods in the retail trade, by union republic, and normative coefficients of capital investments efficiency, by trade subsectors, have been formulated.

Norms will also be laid down for natural wastage in fruit and vegetable production and for certain types of nonfood goods -- which will also help to step up the struggle for economy and thrift and to reduce all possible losses.

The party and government resolution noted that the present standard of development of trade services still does not meet the population's growing demand. It is the direct duty of all collectives and all the sector's organizations and enterprises to bring it up to scratch, eliminate shortcomings in trade and offer maximum customer convenience.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN PARTY PLENUM ON ECONOMY

GF090621 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Report on address delivered in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum by Geydar Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee -- read by announcer; date no given]

[Text] Dear listeners, the current plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee is discussing the duties of the republic's party organization regarding the further development of livestock-breeding and increasing the producting of fodder. Geydar Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, has delivered an extensive statement on the subject. Here is a report on Geydar Aliyev's statement:

"The Communist Party has attached prime importance to rural economy in every stage of socialist construction in our country. Lenin has stated that without a developed populist economy, it is impossible to have any kind of economy. The basis of economy is (?production) of supplies. Within the framework of the new development phases of the Soviet economic and social fields, the party has -- on the basis of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's initiative -- drawn up an agrarian policy reflecting scientifically the conditions and (?future needs) of a self-sufficient socialist community. Leonid Brezhnev has said: Achieving rural economy through an effective agrarian policy within the advanced framework of socialism is the party's Leninist strategy and tactic.

"This policy has been further matured in the party's 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th congresses, in the [words indistinct] decisions and in Brezhnev's works. Through strenuous efforts, the party has [words indistinct] succeeded in resolving many problems. It has also succeeded in increasing the agrarian industrial complex's production potential, creative capacity and horizons and in proving its effectiveness in achieving the obligations related to populist economy and in realizing social duties. By implementing the party's agrarian policy and the decisions adopted by the Soviet Union's Communist Party congresses and Central Committee plenums, the Azerbaijan party organization has achieved noteworthy success in increasing rural economy production during the ninth and 10th 5-Year Plans. Today we can [words indistinct] say that our republic has attained a place in the front lines in a short period of time through its achievements in the populist economy, that is, in all fields of rural economy production. This success has been achieved through the devoted endeavor of [word indistinct], village workers in Kholkhozes and [word indistinct]. Our success is the outcome of the strenuous and versatile activities of the party organizations, the toilers' Soviet Union, Komsomol and the economic organs.

"The five special principles -- that is to say the three principles [as heard] regarding rural economy -- adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers in connection with our republic upon the initiative of Comrade Brezhnev in the 1970's have become a sound basis for our achievements. The party organization has been turned into a broad (?arena) of activity for achieving success in the struggle being waged to develop rural economy which is a very strong [words indistinct] or our economy. The continuous attention and held of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government and Brezhnev in person have played an important part in the achievements of Soviet Azerbaijan. Lenin's national policy, which has been translated into the economic language, has created new and brilliant [word indistinct] in the interest and aid directed to us in party and government decisions.

"The 10th 5-Year Plan was converted into one aimed at achieving an intensive speedy development of the republic's entire agrarian industrial complex and upgrading the welfare and culture of the workers in rural areas. According to the general produce of rural economy, Azerbaijan attained the targets of the 5-year plan in 1978 2 years before the set date. The general produce in rural economy totalled 10.18 billion (molod) in 5 years. This figure is 3.240 billion (molod) more than that in the Ninth 5-Year Plan and about 937 million (molod) more than that in the Seventh and Eighth 5-Year Plans.

"Our republic has been victorious in the general race for socialism during the past 12 years and has been awarded the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Central Council of the (?RSFSR) and the general [word indistinct] Komsomol Central Committee. Due to the achievement of targets in the industrial field and rural economy produce prior to the set date of the 10th 5-Year Plan, Azerbaijan has been found worthy of being awarded the country's highest order, the Order of Lenin. Rural economy's part in Azerbaijan's economic life has increased significantly. Our republic's part in the Soviet general rural economy produce in the 10th 5-Year Plan increased more than two fold.

"In 1981, which is the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the toilers in the republic's rural economic field increased their production over record levels achieved in past years. A total of 402,000 tons of cereals, 1.15 million tons of cotton, 1.616 million tons of grapes, 644,000 tons of [word indistinct], 41,000 tons of melons, 25,000 tons of green tea leaves, 125,000 tons of [words indistinct], 340,000 tons of milk and 12,000 tons of work have been produced for the first time. The continuous increase in the rural economy produce has had positive effects on the development of the whole of the republic's economy and has contributed toward the upgrading of the people's financial position.

"As a result of the effects of all this, significant changes have taken place in Azerbaijan's image: that is, in its social and economic fields, and in the living standard of rural workers. We can thus state in confidence that Azerbaijan's rural economy is gradually becoming more [word indistinct] to the highly developed level of the socialist economy.

Geydar Aliyev later discussed the duties for further increasing production in the various sectors of rural economy in (?districts and provinces). Geydar Aliyev concluded: "We strongly believe that all our achievements constitute the outcome of our party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy pursued by the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Brezhnev, who is the devoted pursuer of Lenin's great endeavor and the capable leader of the party and state. It is the duty of the party organization, every communist and all toilers of the republic to secure the dynamic and stable development of all fields related to livestock-breeding and fodder production and of Azerbaijan's entire agrarian industrial complex. The current year is the glorious 60th year of the Soviet Union. It has been 60 years that the voluntary union of nations (?embodies) the revolutionary activities of the peoples of our country. The establishment of the advanced socialist community is the outcome of this activity. The Soviet people are observing the anniversary of the first multinational socialist state in the world closely united around the [word indistinct] Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Leonid Brezhnev."

SOVIET MINERS REPORTED RECEIVING PAY INCREASES

LD062330 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Five hundred million rubles has been set aside this year to increase miners' pay in the Soviet Union. The committee on labor says over 1 million miners have already received 27-percent pay rises, and the rest will get theirs next year.

The measure is being implemented at the initiative of the miners' union as part of the national program to raise living standards.

PRAVDA SURVEYS SPRING SOWING PREPARATION

PM051451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Experience of Best Farmers"]

[Text] The spring sowing is approaching. This year the field workers have to increase substantially the production of grain, cotton and vegetables. Thus, the RSFSR grain growers have pledged to give the motherland at least 50.5 million tons of grain, 29 million tons of sugar beet and 11 million tons of potatoes. The arable farmers of the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and other republics have also outlined lofty heights.

The yield per hectare is higher for those who are not satisfied with what has been achieved but seek to augment their successes and borrow the best experience.

On last year's results 749 rural labor collectives have been declared winners in all-union socialist competition. The front-runners' achievements are a priceless reserve for improving production efficiency and work quality. The party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic leaders and rural specialists are called on to seek persistently to ensure that this reserve is put at the service of the harvest on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

In Kokchetavskaya Oblast, for instance, the successes of the arable workers of the Zlatopolskiy sovkhoz, where they obtain over 20 quintals of grain per hectare, are well known. Here they have skillfully organized seed growing and introduced crop rotation and progressive soil cultivation methods. The work payment of machine operators has been made dependent on final results. The experience of innovators has been borrowed by many people in the oblast. Last year its workers sent over 2.2 million tons of grain to the elevators, which is considerably more than planned.

Now, in preparing for the spring sowing and to raise a good harvest in the second year of the 5-year plan, it is important to use effective methods for preparing seed, storing and applying fertilizers and building up moisture. The determination of agrotechnical methods and the structure of the sown areas must be approached comprehensively and painstakingly. The fields must be occupied by the most valuable, highly productive strains, resistance to pests and disease and the vicissitudes of the elements.

"Until we have learned to command the weather," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, "work in agriculture must be adapted more skillfully to climatic adversities. This presupposes even stricter regional specialization. It presupposes the introduction of crops and agrotechnical methods ensuring good harvests with both inadequate and abundant moisture."

This attitude to the fields is being formed in the grain growers by the party and Soviet organs of Kazakhstan. In recent years a soil-conserving system of arable farming has been assimilated there, enabling many farms to make their harvests more stable. Last year the field workers there gave the country over 15.7 million tons of grain. Now non-moldboard cultivation of the soil with consideration for local conditions is used across the country over an area of tens of millions of hectares.

Everywhere there are opportunities for minimizing the influence of the weather on the harvest if agrotechnics are used with consideration for zonal conditions and features of arable land. But that is now how people are acting everywhere. In recent years the fields of several regions of the Russian nonchernozem have become more barren. And the blame for this, S. Chasov from Tulskaya Oblast and several other readers report to PRAVDA, frequently rests with the grain growers themselves and their partners. They plow and harvest carelessly and do not protect the fields from hot, dry winds or flooding.

Similar instances can also be encountered on several kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Tambovskaya Oblast. Rayon and oblast agricultural organ leaders are called on to make those who display a negligent attitude to the land more strictly answerable. The fields and their condition and productivity mirror the work of the agronomist and machine operator.

The preparation of machinery is being completed everywhere. Leading methods of utilizing tractors, combines and trucks must be persistently assimilated. A good example is being set by the Stavropol rural workers who are constantly improving the operation and repair service. The machinery pool there is in good condition. Many Don farms are maintaining machinery on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Gorkovskaya and other oblasts, where a place is not always found for progressive methods of organizing repair. Sometimes the repair of tractors and drawn implements is delayed for this reason. The engineering service for the countryside and the enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture must rectify the situation.

Great significance attaches to the improvement of production and management organization and the consolidation of ties between partners in the agroindustrial complex. The method of the Ipatovskiy Rayon workers, the Yampol initiative, nonregulated links -- these and other innovations are widely known and have proved their viability and effectiveness. However, on some farms detachments and complexes do not achieve high indicators in sowing or harvesting. Why? The collectives are not staffed fully with cadres or fully supplied with equipment, and the work front has not been clearly delineated.

The assimilation of leading experience is an active, creative process. The farm and specialist leaders must have a clear idea of its essence and know how to apply it in accordance with local conditions. A vast network of courses, seminars and circles has been created in the countryside. It is a good thing when classes at them are taken by leading workers and production innovators. The methods of regular reassessment of agronomists, engineers and animal specialists and allocation of higher categories and classes to machine operators and livestock raisers are giving a good account of themselves.

Seeking to ensure that leading experience becomes everyone's possession is the rural party organization's constant concern. They are called on to ensure the fulfillment of plans and pledges above all through labor productivity growth, the improvement of work quality and the assimilation of progressive manufacturing methods in the fields and stockraising units. Those who generously and selflessly impart to others the secrets of their professional skill and voluntarily take on the hard duties of mentor deserve respect. Forming enterprising, creative people and being in the vanguard of socialist competition is the duty and vocation of Communists.

Skillfully applying the experience of the front-runners, the rural workers will successfully scale the heights of the second year of the 5-year plan and worthily greet the USSR's 60th anniversary.

SUPPLY STAFF URGES QUICK REPAIR OF FARM MACHINES

PM051505 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 2

[Yu. Grachev report: "Machinery Must Be Completely Ready"]

[Text] Arable farmers have no concern more important now than to meet spring field work fully equipped and to repair all machinery and mechanical equipment well and promptly.

Industrial enterprises' collectives, which supply kolkhozes and sovkhozes with machinery, spares and other resources, are called upon to give them great assistance in this. Ways of improving this work were discussed at a regular session of the All-Union Operational Staff for the Material and Technical Supply of Agriculture, which was opened by L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. He stressed in his speech that in the days left before the start of sawing it is important to enlist all reserves to ensure the complete fulfillment of the countryside's orders and wipe out the backlog in the supply of the requisite machinery, petroleum products and chemical, industrial rubber and other items.

According to operational data from the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, some Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building enterprises undersupplied kolkhozes and sovkhozes by a considerable amount of seeders, cultivators, harrows and potato planters as well as tractor and agricultural machinery spares. Undersuppliers include the Tselinograd, "Odessapochvomash" and "Krasnyy Aksay" production associations for anti-erosion equipment, the Rubtsovskiy tractor spares plant, the Voroshilovgrad crankshaft plant, the Moscow tractor hydraulic units plant and others.

The situation involving preparation of high-powered K-700 and K-701 tractors for work is complex. The enterprises which supply spares for them have not fulfilled the plan for many parts during the [first] 6 weeks of this year. Farms are experiencing an acute shortage of driveshafts, radiators, sealing rings, clutches, drive plates and longitudinal linkages. And the "Kirov" tractors have much to do in the spring fields.

Some Ministry of the Automotive Industry enterprises are also late in fulfilling the countryside's orders. This particularly relates to the "Gaz" (Gorkiy) production association collective, whose deliveries since the beginning of this year have fallen short by over 2,000 cylinder blocks, 8,500 gearboxes and about 15,000 truck gearbox primary shafts. Also lagging in delivering products are the Avtodizel production association, the Kostroma Motordetal plant, the Sinelnikovskiy spring plant and others.

Participants in the session leveled justified reproaches at the Ministry of Railways, which has still not made enough efforts to organize the uninterrupted shipment of agricultural freight. The staff session cited these examples: In February, the Belorussian railroad collective was late in delivering 126 frieghtcars to the Bobruyskfermmash production association for the dispatch of mineral fertilizer spreaders. The Bobruyskfermmash production association for the dispatch of mineral fertilizer spreaders, the Gomselmash plant, was undersupplied by over 400 freightcars for dispatching silage and fodder combine harvesters to farms. Because of a short supply of rolling stock, the Sosnovyy Bor machine building plant had 107 carloads of unloaded products and the Rezeknenskiy milking equipment plant had 44 carloads.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be fully supplied with fuels and lubricants to carry out the spring sowing. The responsibility for this rests on the USSR State Committee for Petroleum Products. Unfortunately, in a number of regions, including Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Moldavia -- in other words, precisely where field work will begin earliest -- a strained situation has emerged with the provision of vehicle and tractor fuel and diesel oil, particularly 'G' group oil necessary for the operation of high-powered equipment. Participants in the session made it incumbent on the supplying organs to take extra measures to step up the dispatch of petroleum products to the countryside and drew special attention to the country's southern regions, where spring field work will begin in the very near future.

Participating in the session's work were the CPSU committee, USSR Council of Ministers, USSR People's Control Committee and USSR Gossnab executives and representatives of ministries and departments.

LAND RECLAMATION CHIEFS REVIEW PERFORMANCE

PM031657 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 9 Signed to Press 22 Feb 82 p 18

[A. Kuchushev report: "A Land Reclamation Plans"]

[Text] Irrigation and the drainage of saturated lands are an important avenue in the intensification of agriculture and in increasing arable and livestock production. A meeting of the aktiv of USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources workers was devoted to the results of water resource organization's activity in 1981 and to the tasks for the second year of the 5-year plan. The report of N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, noted that the past year reaffirmed the broad potential of land reclamation for inceasing guaranteed harvests of arable produce. On the whole, production of grain, vegetables and other plant produce on reclaimed lands increased. Some 660,000 hectares of irrigated lands and 700,000 hectares of drained lands were opened up last year. Some 50 percent more main water supply lines were constructed for arable farmers than in 1980.

At the same time, the backlog in the construction of housing and cultural-consumer projects in the sector has not been fully overcome, and the comprehensive approach in the planning and construction of land reclamation systems is being violated. A number of regions of Kazakhstan and the Far East have not eradicated instances of dissipation of resources on numerous construction projects. Speakers at the meeting cited quite a few shortcomings in labor organization and in the work of subdivisions of the RSFSR and Moldavian SSR Ministries of Land Reclamation Administration and the Volga Water Resources Construction Main Administration work on the rational use of water resources and on monitoring the purification of water in cities and population centers is not at the requisite level.

The aktiv meeting adopted land reclamation workers' socialist pledges for the second year of the 5-year plan. It was decided to open 676,000 hectares of irrigated lands and 759,000 hectares of drained lands, to irrigate 5 million hectares of pasture land, to construct 2,500 km of new main water supply lines and to improve irrigation systems over an area of 800,000 hectares.

WEATHER STATISTICS GIVEN FOR 1-10 FEBRUARY

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by S. Malikova, engineer-agrometeorologist: "Weather and Crops: A Communique From the USSR Hydrometeorological Center"]

[Text] Over the greater part of the European SSR's during the past 10 days [1-10 February] it became colder. The mean air temperature over these 10 days in the North-Western Central, and Central-Chernozem Regions as well as in eastern Belorussia and the Ukraine and in the northern North Caucasus Region dropped by 2-4 degrees centigrade, while in the Volgo-Vyatskiy Region, over the greater part of the Volga River region and in the Urals region, it was 4-8 degrees centigrade below the annual average.

In the Baltic coastal region, in western Belorussia, over the greater part of the Ukraine, in Moldavia and in the southern North Caucasus region, the mean air temperature was close to or 1-2 degrees centigrade above the average.

In the European SSR's during the first 10 days of February severe frosts occurred chiefly in regions where winter crops are blanketed by a sufficiently deep snow cover (more than 15 cm). The night temperature minimum at the bedding depth of tillering nodes did not drop to dangerous levels for winter crops.

In the republics of the Transcaucasus the mean air temperature was close to the annual average. On different days the maximum temperature rose to 6-13 degrees centigrade and in northern Armenia to 3-5 degrees. Over the greater part of Azerbeijan and Armenia as well as in southeastern Georgia there was precipitation of 1-10 mm. In the other regions the precipitation was 11-30 mm and on the Black Sea Coast, 140 mm. In Georgia, the greater part of Armenia, and eastern Azerbaijan snow cover measured 1 to 10 cm deep.

Most farming regions of West Siberia and Kazakhstan became markedly warmer. The mean air temperature over the first 10 days of February proved to be 3-6 degrees centigrade annual average. In Tyumenskaya Oblast and northeastern Kazakhstan it became colder. There the mean air temperature over the first 10 days of February was 2-5 degrees centigrade below annual averages and the frosts at night reached [-] 30 to [-] 35 degrees.

There was little precipitation (1-10 mm) in most regions of West Siberia and Kazakhstan, but in individual regions of Tyumenskaya, Omskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Turgayskaya, Aktyubinskaya, and Chimkentskaya Oblasts the preciptation was 11-26 mm. In West Siberia and northern Kazakhstan winter crops had a snow cover more than 20 cm deep, and in places 15-20 cm deep.

In East Siberia it was warmer than usual. In most rayons there the average air temperature over the first 10 days of February exceeded the multi-annual averages by 2-7 degrees centigrade. Cold weather was observed in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. There was no precipitation.

In the republics of Soviet Central Asia warm weather persisted during the first 5 days of February. Daytime temperature in Turkmenia and southern Uzbekistan rose to 22 degrees centigrade; in Tadzhikstan, to 17 degrees; and in the valleys of Kirgizia, to 14 degrees. During 6 to 10 February it became colder there and a snowfall occurred.

In most of the southern regions of Soviet Central Asia preciptation was 11-30 mm, though in places in Tashkentskaya Oblast and Gissarskaya Valley it reached 31-60 mm. Elsewhere in Soviet Central Asia the precipitation was 1-10 mm. In Soviet Central Asia (with the exception of Kirgizia) winter-crop vegetation revived in the daytime. Winter-crop hibernation was satisfactory.

ALLYEV DELIVERS STOCKRAISING REPORT IN BAKU

LD062236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] A plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has taken place in Baku. It confiremd measures aimed at the further development of stockbreeding and the strengthening of its fodder base.

A report was delivered by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Republic's Communist Party. Participants in the plenum drew attention to the potential for the growth of production efficiency and the improvement of the quality of products. In 1985, it is planned to increase the production of meat, milk and eggs in Azerbaijan by 50 percent.

NO OFFICIAL REACTION TO SPACE FACTORY EXPLOSION

NC091124 Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar (AFP) -- Dozens of people died and about 100 were injured in last Thursday's explosion and fire in Moscow aerospace factory, an informed Soviet source reported today.

The disaster, which was not revealed officially or reported in any Soviet newspaper, took place in an assembly workshop where highly flammable magnesium was stocked. A pipe broke, apparently setting off the magnesium and leading to a huge fire, according to the source.

Between 200 and 300 people were working in the factory when the explosion occurred at 7:30 p.m., the source said. An entire section of the plant was destroyed.

Firemen from all of Moscow's fire departments converged on the scene immediately, and soldiers surrounded the top-secret plant area to keep out bystanders. But nearby residents said at the time that they heard explosions "like shelling," and flames shooting 50 meters (yards) into the air.

The official media's only indication of the disaster was an obituary in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper, the publication of the Soviet army, for Ivan Butin, a colonel and engineer who apparently worked at the factory.

The story said the "Soviet Defense Ministry announces with sadness the brutal passing of Engineer Colonel Ivan Butin, who worked in the (military) construction sector."

The explosion left Western observers wondering whether the Soviet space program would be affected, despite extremely sketchy knowledge of the factory's function. It was known only that the factory was involved in the Soviet aerospace industry.

Some parts of the factory were off-limits to people who worked in other sections, sources said.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES GENERAL MEETING OPENS 3 MAR

AU051133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Scientists' Substantial Contribution: USSR Academy of Sciences Annual General Meeting"]

[Text] Soviet scientists are proud that an important and responsible role in fulfilling the majestic program of creative work for the current 5-year plan and the eighties as a whole has been assigned to the USSR Academy of Sciences and to all Soviet science. The USSR Academy of Sciences annual general meeting session that opened in Moscow 3 March is summing up the rsults of scientists' activity in the year since the 26th CPSU Congress.

The meeting presidium included B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the academy's leaders. The meeting was opened by Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Our annual meeting, he said, is being held at a time when the whole country is preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Soviet scientists and the country's entire intelligentsia have an important role in strengthening the economic might of our multinational state and in steadily developing the people's culture and public health.

The president of the USSR Academy of Sciences went on the dwell on certain focal questions of the development of research on whose successful implementation achievements of a qualitatively new level in leading sectors of the economy depend. Our efforts, he emphasized, must be vigorously focused in order to accelerate the influence of the academy's brightest fundamental studies on the creation of new technologies in electronics, chemistry, instrument making, computer hardware and other sectors.

Academician G.K. Skryabin, chief scientific secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, delivered a report on the activity of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1981. Implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress, he said, in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan the USSR Academy of Sciences, the union republic academies of sciences and scientific vuzes, seeking to ensure the increasing preferential development of fundamental research and an improvement in the fruitfulness of applied research, focused their efforts on studying the problems that were most urgent so far as the national economy and culture were concerned.

The USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium paid great attention to considering the proposals and remarks made by the delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress and by the deputies of the 6th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation. In the light of the recommendations of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions, we must revise the network of scientific and planning and design organizations so as to focus efforts on the most promising research, paying particular attention to resource-saving avenues. The Academy of Sciences must take measures for the widespread use of the results of research and for the speediest assimilation in production of new technical facilities, materials and industrial processes.

The year since the party congress, the scientist stressed, has been marked by increased participation by the USSR Academy of Sciences in formulating targeted comprehensive scientific and technical programs and programs to solve the most important scientific and technical problems. This work has been carried out with a specific aim -- organizationally and economically coordinating the activity of research, and planning and design organizations and industrial enterprises. In conjunction with the State Committee for Science and Technology, the Gosplan and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, 170 extremely important intersectorial programs have been formulated. Forty of them are to produce major national economic results even in the current 5-year plan. For important programs such as "molecular biology," "the world ocean," "industrial lasers," "seismology and earthquake resistant construction" "chemical catalysis" and "vibration equipment," the USSR Academy of Sciences is the head department. Many of the year's most outstanding scientific developments, G.K. Skryabin emphasized, demonstrate scientific institutions' strengthening link with production and with practice, and these links emerge in the very process of research work. The scientist reported, in particular, that the formulation of a program for the long-term development of the country's power industry has now been completed. To substantiate this forecast, targeted programs for the development of the country's integrated power system and thermal economy through the year 2000 have been formulated.

In the sphere of earth sciences, the discovery of new oil-bearing deposits in the north-east of the Siberian platform is of great significance. Scientists of the Paleontology Institute and the USSR Academy of Sciences Yakutsk Affiliate Institute of Geology cooperated actively in this work. A large phase of experimental work on the electromagnetic probing of the earth using a powerful magnetohydrodynamic generator was completed. The possibility was demonstrated of mapping oil and gas deposits at considerable depths by this method. Specialists of the USSR Ministry of Geology took part in this work along with scientists of the Institute of Atomic Energy, the Urals Scientific Center Institute of Geophysics and the Institute of Geology of the Academy's Kola affiliate.

In the sphere of the social sciences the speaker noted the brightest works by economists, philosophers and historians. The major work "global problems of our time" has been created.

It profoundly analyzes extremely important socioeconomic problems of the age like the food and fuel and energy problems and environmental conservation. However, the speaker stressed, the links between the USSR Academy of Sciences and ministries and departments are still not operating in the way that the economy today requires. A year ago the USSR Academy of Sciences sent for consideration by the USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology and 75 ministries and departments proposals regarding the utilization of 188 results of research by USSR Academy of Sciences institutes in the national economy during the 11th 5-Year Plan. However, the ministries adopted 109 of the submitted proposals for introduction and rejected 31. The results of the consideration of 48 proposals were not disclosed. Certain ministries -- the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, for instance -- failed to report their opinion on any of the proposals that were sent to them.

In the year under review USSR Academy of Sciences scientific institutions, in conjunction with ministry and department sectorial institutes, carried out research and experimental design work on 1,580 results of academy research. According to preliminary figures, 230 highly efficient industrial processes and new types of industrial output developed by the USSR Academy of Sciences were assimilated in 1981.

The speaker then dwelt on the academy's work to coordinate research in the country, to liaise with higher education, to train scientific cadres and to develop scientific instrument making. Speaking of achievements in implementing the space research program, he noted the Salyut-6 station, which is associated with manned flights of record duration. The two final flights with international crews were carried out in 1981, with Mongolian and Romanian cosmonauts taking part. These flights completed one of the most important stages in implementing the Intercosmos program. Over the course of 3 years 9 international crews of cosmonauts from the countries taking part in the program worked in space. A great volume of research was performed with the aid of automatic spacecraft. To continue with the exploration of the planet Venus, two automatic interplanetary stations were launched late last year. One of them -- Venera-13 -- has now landed on the planet and has transmitted to earth of color television panorama and the results of a chemical soil analysis. Today we can congratulate all the scientists and specialists who took part in preparing and mounting this difficult but scientifically very important expedition on a brilliant success.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, G.K. Skryabin said, the USSR Academy of Sciences has expanded and deepened its cooperation with the socialist countries' scientific organizations. As for its relations with the scientific organizations of the capitalist and developing countries, the general increase in the complexity of the international situation as a result of the actions of imperialist forces aimed against peaceful coexistence and detente has had an impact here. The U.S. administration minimized contacts in the sphere of intergovernmental agreements with the Soviet Union on questions of science and technology. I would like to note that the complications in the international atmosphere, which deteriorated last year as a result of the advent of a new administration in the United States, were nonetheless unable to affect in any serious way the general development of the scientific cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the other capitalist countries.

In conclusion the speaker expressed the confidence that our country's scientists, along with the entire Soviet people, implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, will devote their efforts to fulfilling and overfulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. Last Year's scientific results provide a basis for new achievements and for another substantial contribution by our science to the great cause of communist building and the preservation and strengthening of peace on earth.

Academicians Ye.P. Velikhov, Ya.B. Zeldovich, N.N. Inozemtsev, P.G. Kostyuk, Yu.A. Kosygin, V.M. Tuchkevich and others spoke in the debate on the report. The general meeting session continues.

PARTY, MILITARY LEADERS SIGN GRUSHEVOY OBITUARY

PM081121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 82 p 3

[Unattributed obituary of Col Gen Konstantin Stepanovich Grushevoy]

[Excerpts] Col Gen Konstantin Stepanovich Grushevoy, eminent political worker of the Soviet armed forces, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Moscow Military District, died 10 February 1982 following a serious illness. His death has torn from our ranks a loyal son of the Soviet people who gave all his conscious about life to selfless service of his socialist motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, which he joined in 1927.

K.S. Grushevoy was born 7 November 1906 in Smela, Kievskaya Oblast, into the family of an office worker.

In the postwar period K.S. Grushevoy was a member of the Military Council of the Primorskiy Military District, first secretary of Izmailskiy Ukrainian CP Obkom and minister of motor transport of the Ukranian SSR, and worked in the central apparatus of the USSR Ministry of Defense. After graduating from the general staff military academy he held the post of member of the Military Council of the Moscow Air Defense District, and from 1966 onward the posts of member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Moscow Military District.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P, Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ye. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, T.Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov. M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, N.A. Shchelokov, M.A. Yasnov. N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Solokov, G.S. Pavlov, N.I. Savinkin, V.I. Konotop, V.I. Petrov, V.F. Tolubko. A.I. Koldunov. P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko. S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, V.V. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov. I.N. Shkadov, G.K. Tsinev, A.I. Sorokin, M.G. Sobolev, A.D. Lizichev, P.G. Lushev, M.D. Popkov P.A. Gorchakov, S.A. Bobylev, L.L. Batekhin, P.N. Medvedev, L.I. Kuznetsov, A.I. Bezotosov, V.V. Dolgov.

MARSHAL MOSKALENKO AT REGIMENTAL FIRING PRACTICE

PM071531 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Feb 82 p 1

[Report by Lt Col L. Golovnev: "For Excellent Firing Practice"]

[Text] Order of Lenin Moscow Military District -- On the eve of Soviet Army and Navy Day firing tests were held at the Shavlinskiy Guards' Motorized Regiment's target range.

Taking into account the deep snow mantle, the motorized riflemen reached the point of opening fire on skis. The first company, under the command of Guards' Sr Lt S. Zorin, fired first. It was a high mark.

Present at the target range was Marshal of the Soviet Union K. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister. He was satisfied with the motorized riflemen's combat skill and awarded valuable gifts to Guards' Jr Sgt A. Gorbachev, and Guards' Pvts A. Baybekov, V. Pimonov and V. Nesterenko, who had hit the targets with their first shots.